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MILITARY ACTIVITY SAID TO INCREASE IN W. PACIFIC

OW311956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, October 31 (XINHUA Correspondent Luo Weilong) -- Intensified military rivalry and contention between the United States and the Soviet Union this year are marked by a series of naval exercises by both sides since last spring in the western Pacific and the Sea of Japan.

Japanese press reports quote government sources as saying recently that in the spring this year, the Soviet Navy with destroyers of the Pacific fleet as its main stay, sailed eastward along the Aleutian Islands into areas near enough to pose a threat to the west coast of the United States. This was followed by large-scale U.S. Navy manoeuvres over the vast sea areas of the whole of northern Pacific and the Sea of Japan, involving three contingents of the U.S. Pacific fleet. The first contingent mainly composed of guided-missile-launching frigates set off from the San Diego naval base in California State held exercises in waters of the Aleutian Islands and the Chishima Islands. The contingent then joined a Japan-U.S. antisubmarine exercise from August 21 to 25 after entering into the Sea of Japan via the Soya Strait and the Tsugaru Strait. Meanwhile, the second contingent of landing ships left its base in Okinawa carrying Marines to the Sea of Japan and held exercises in waters near the Soya Strait with some other warships which had already reached there. The third contingent formed by the 7th fleet's aircraft carrier, the "Midway", and the Pacific fleet's nuclear aircraft carrier, the "Enterprise", also entered the Sea of Japan after they met off the Aleutian Islands at the end of September. The presence of the "Enterprise" in the Sea of Japan after an absence of 13 years is seen as a counter move against the intensified Soviet military buildup in the Far East.

During the U.S. Naval exercises involving altogether 13 U.S. major warships, over 130 Soviet warplanes including "Backfire" strategic bombers and nuclear submarines of the Soviet Pacific fleet followed and simulatedly attacked the U.S. warships. The U.S. fleet on the other hand took the Soviet planes and warships involved in the surveillance of the U.S. exercises as its imaginary enemy for counter-attack exercises.

The Soviet military deployment in the Far East including the Chishima Islands has been steadily strengthened. According to the Japanese Defense Agency, the Soviet Backfire bombers, which have an endurance of 8,050 kilometers and an effective operation radius covering most part of the west Pacific, are estimated to number about 50, representing one fourth or one third of all Soviet bombers in the area.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has built a new submarine base on the Chishima Islands and deployed attack submarines there. As the new base is convenient for supply, it facilitates the entry of the Soviet submarines into the Pacific.

Japanese Government sources said as for the Soviet Pacific fleet, the base "is advantageous to its defense and attack," thus creating greater threat to Japan and the United States on sea.

According to Japanese reports, since May 1981, the U.S. Government, in face of the intensified Soviet contention, has repeatedly asked Japan to strengthen its antisubmarine and air defense ability to cooperate with the United States in coping with the Soviet threat. In late July this year, the Japanese Government approved the 1983-1987 military expansion program, which allocates about 4,500 billion yen for the development of warships and aircraft.

WEST BLAMED FOR SHIFTING ECONOMIC CRISIS

OW301954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 30 Oct 82

["Commentary: Facing Challenge of Shifting of Economic Crisis by the West -- by XINHUA Correspondent Tang Tianri" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- A report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development said Third World countries are facing the most serious economic difficulties since the great depression of the 1930's.

The growth rate of their gross national products has slowed down to the lowest point in the last 20 years, unemployment is at an all-time high and their total foreign debt is 629 billion dollars, according to the report.

Many factors have constituted their economic difficulties, but apart from the countries' political, economic and social differences, the main reason is they are facing the serious challenge of shifting of the economic crisis by the West.

Western countries have adopted policies to shift their own troubles onto others, such as lowering the prices of raw materials, limiting imports, supporting protectionism, increasing interest rates and cutting aid for development. The declining prices of the raw materials have affected most of the Third World countries, because at present most of these nations' earnings from foreign exchange depends on their exports of these goods.

Third World countries had a 35.9 billion dollar surplus of international payments in 1980, but had a deficit of 11.5 billion dollars in 1981 because of declining prices of primary products and cuts in exports. It is estimated that the deficit will rise to 62.5 billion dollars this year. Last year, for example, Mexico's foreign exchange earnings declined by 2.5 billion dollars.

The West has set up several hundred kinds of tariff and nontariff trade barriers to exclude the Third World's manufactured or semi-finished goods -- especially textiles and garments -- from its markets. This has caused the bankruptcy of many Third World factories and enterprises. Chile, for instance, registered 433 business bankruptcies last year and 533 failures during the first three quarters of this year. In 1981, the GNP growth rate of manufactured goods exporting countries in the Third World plunged to -0.2 percent.

Taking advantage of the oil glut for the last few years, the West has driven down oil prices. From 1980 to 1981, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) witnessed a drop in their current account surplus from 115 billion dollars to 71 billion dollars. From 1978 to 1980, interest paid to the West doubled to 31 billion dollars. In 1981, the sum increased by 60 percent, to 48 billion dollars.

Financial assistance of Western countries has failed to reach the proportion the developed nations had promised. Since 1981, the United States, Britain and Japan have continuously cut down such assistance. Aid from United Nations multilateral agencies also has been reduced. One-third of the adults and 60 percent of the children in the most underdeveloped nations suffer from malnutrition.

All the facts show that the West's shifting of its economic crisis to the Third World has serious consequences which not only involve economics but also spread to social and political domains. The situation in many developing countries is one of unrest; the crime rate is increasing, strikes and demonstrations have been held one after another and military coups often occur.

U.S. REACTION TO BREZHNEV'S SPEECH EXAMINED

HK011055 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 82 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "A New Round in the Arms Race, Another Clarion Call"]

[Text] On 27 October, at a conference of Soviet Army and Navy leaders, Brezhnev asserted that the Soviet Union would continue to build up its armaments and would not lag behind in the development of military technology. Weinberger immediately declared at a press conference at the Pentagon on 28 October that the United States would step up its military programme and maintain its leading position in advanced weapons. The two superpowers are entering a new round in the arms race, and another clarion call is once again being blown simultaneously in Moscow and Washington.

Public opinion in the United States commonly holds that Brezhnev's speech is the toughest by the Soviet Union towards the United States since Reagan took office. In his speech, Brezhnev criticized the United States for pursuing a foreign policy of "adventuristic, reckless and flagrant selfishness," by expanding armaments to an unprecedented scale and leading the world into the danger of nuclear war. He asserted that not only words but military strength should be relied on to counter the U.S. menace. Military technology at present changes with each passing day; the Soviet Union would not accept second place in the arms race but would make great efforts. Quite a few Americans say the Reagan has always maintained a strong attitude toward the Soviet Union. As soon as he came to power, he criticized Soviet leaders for "sparing no efforts in committing crimes, lying and cheating" for the purpose of expansion. But in the past 20 months or so, although Soviet leaders have frequently attacked the Reagan administration, they have centered on "detente" and "disarmament." This time, Brezhnev scarcely mentioned "detente" or the arms limitation talks between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva. It is quite obvious that the Soviet Union is adopting a tone completely different from its previous one.

Why has there been such a change? According to a report in THE NEW YORK TIMES on 29 October, experts in Soviet affairs both inside and outside the U.S. Government all hold that this speech by Brezhnev is an important policy document which indicates the Soviet Union's long-term plan for further military expansion and war preparation, and their determination to surpass the United States in the arms race. This is because the various disarmament proposals put forward time and again by the Soviet Union were aimed at frustrating the schemes of the United States for amassing armaments and placing medium-range missiles in Western Europe. But the Reagan administration did not change its plan in response to this, and the situation in Western Europe was not at all favorable for the Soviet Union to carry out its plot. Therefore, Moscow has decided to change its tactics and oppose the United States by developing armaments.

Other American people have also pointed out that Brezhnev's speech had the intention of hindering the U.S. buildup of armaments. At present, there is a growing desire in the United States to freeze nuclear weapons. Recently, a number of influential church leaders adopted a resolution calling for a halt to experimenting, producing and disposing all nuclear weapons. Nine states are to conduct referenda on the question of freezing nuclear weapons and the U.S. midterm elections are coming very soon. The purpose of Moscow's change to a tough attitude is to influence public opinion in the United States and weaken congressional support for Reagan's military policy.

These two analyses do not contradict each other. Accelerating their military expansion and at the same time creating difficulties for the opposing side is just like killing two birds with one stone.

Faced with such circumstances, it seems that Reagan's attitude is to take advantage of the uncompromising stand of the Soviet Union to create public support for his policy of increasing armaments. Last year, President Reagan drew up a plan for the expenditure of \$1,400 billion for building up armaments over the next 5 years. But due to the economic recession and huge financial deficits, there was strong objection from the public. Even in Congress, more and more congressmen called for a reduction in armaments. After Brezhnev's speech, Weinberger immediately stressed that the Soviet Union had challenged the United States to fight and that it was therefore necessary to improve their first-strike capability. This proved that Reagan's plan to increase armaments was correct and must be supported. He also brought out many graphs to show that the nuclear strength of the Soviet Union surpassed that of the United States, and that the freezing of nuclear weapons would only weaken the nuclear deterrent capability of the United States in preventing war, and make the Soviet Union unwilling to hold arms limitation talks. At the same time, some American experts publicly predict that military expenditure in the Soviet Union will increase on a large scale in the years to come.

So with the excuse of each being threatened by the other, the two superpowers, Moscow and Washington, both claim that they were forced into military expansion and war preparation. This was the situation when the two sides held disarmament talks in Geneva. An article in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR considered this situation to have highly ironic overtones. This is of course a normal thing in relations between the two superpowers, because they have never ceased their struggle for military superiority. The so-called disarmament talks are merely a means used by each side to strengthen itself and weaken the other.

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY BEGINS PACIFIC TOUR

OW301840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger on his trip to five Pacific nations said today that his tour is designed to "emphasize the importance" the United States places on the region.

During his stopover in Hawaii, Weinberger also said he will discuss with leaders of the five countries on what the United States perceives as the threat posed by a Soviet Union arms buildup, according to reports reaching here. He said: "I think it is important that everybody realize the nature and extent of this (Soviet arms) buildup."

Weinberger will be carrying what a Pentagon official termed a "double-barreled message": To reassure the allies of continued U.S. interest in the Pacific despite Washington's preoccupation with Europe and the Middle East and to encourage them to do more for the common defense.

The defense minister left Washington yesterday on an 11-day visit to Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. This is his second trip to the Pacific region this year. He traveled to Japan, South Korea and the Philippines in April.

STATE COUNCILLOR BO YIBO MEETS U.S. GUESTS

OW301855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) — Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies of the United States led by William Kieschnick, trustee of the institute and president of the Atlantic Richfield Oil Co., U.S.A. Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, was present.

AFP: PRC OFFICIALS ON DISCUSSIONS WITH USSR

OW011850 Hong Kong AFP in English 1838 GMT 1 Nov 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 1 (AFP) -- China considers Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia the most "urgent" Soviet threat to China's security, Chinese officials told correspondents here today in a commentary on the first Sino-Soviet exploratory talks on mutual relations.

The officials refused to go into details on the six meetings here last month between Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev and his Chinese opposite number, Qian Qichen. The talks marked the resumption of a dialogue broken off for three years. But they did say that the action of Moscow's main ally in Asia, Vietnam, in putting an estimated 150,000 to 200,000 troops into Cambodia to defend a Hanoi-installed regime against Beijing-backed resistance movements constitutes "the current most urgent question" blocking improved relations between Moscow and Beijing, which have been at odds for 20 years.

Even while the talks were going on, leading Chinese officials several times stated that Sino-Soviet relations could not show any marked improvement as long as:

A) Vietnam was intervening in Cambodia.

B) More than 1,000,000 Soviet troops were massed on the Sino-Soviet frontier and in Outer Mongolia.

C) The Soviet Army was intervening in Afghanistan.

The Chinese officials said today there had been no new development on those points. "We do not see any change in the Soviet threat," said one ranking official.

"The most pressing issue now," he added, "is to compel Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia because there is fighting going on there, whereas there is calm on the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders.

The official said the Soviet Union would not abandon its "hegemonist" policy in the foreseeable future, but this did not mean the Russians "may not be forced to make changes on specific problems." He reiterated that the three aforementioned problems must be solved before there could be a normalisation of Moscow-Beijing relations, but said they did not have to be settled simultaneously.

The Sino-Soviet talks, which China broke off in January 1980 after Soviet troops entered Afghanistan, are due to be held alternately in Beijing and Moscow. Beijing diplomats, citing Chinese sources, say that the first round of talks were characterised by "very steadfast" stands on both sides.

RENMIN RIBAO: SOVIET DELEGATE'S 'SELF-RIDICULE'

HK020842 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Feng Xiong [1409 7106]: "Self-Ridicule By 'Ingenious Remarks'"]

[Text] Last Friday, when the UN Sixth Committee was discussing the problem of nonuse of force in international relations, a delegate said: "The international situation, which has continued to become tense, has disturbed most of the delegations.

"The militarist powers have not only resorted to force to threaten other countries, but have also directly used force to compel other countries and people to accept their rule." He called on all countries to "conclude world treaty on nonuse of force" and regarded this as a reliable guarantee for the security of the people of various countries.

At first hearing, we thought that these remarks were uttered by a delegate from a peace-loving country which exemplarily observes the norms of international relations. However, to our surprise, the speaker was the Soviet delegate (Vladimir Petrovskiy).

When 100,000 Soviet troops are using force to deal with the Afghan people and the Vietnamese, who are supported by the Soviet Union, are slaughtering the Kampuchean people, (Petrovskiy) posed as a person of high morals to utter such "ingenuous remarks" at an international forum; was this not a self-ridicule?

USSR-PRC RIFT SAID TO HOLD APART TWO MONGOLIAS

PM021003 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 1 Nov 82 p 5

[Graham Earnshaw dispatch: "Sino-Soviet Rift Holds Apart the Two Mongolias"]

[Excerpt] Ulan Tuge, Inner Mongolia -- The two Mongolias, one a Soviet satellite, the other a region of China, are as far away as ever from being reunited after 760 years of division. Both China and the Soviet Union maintain huge military forces along the border about 120 miles north of Ulan Tuge, and the Chinese are very much aware that the area is the most likely route for any Russian strike into the Chinese heartland.

Visitors are forbidden to take photographs of the rolling grasslands between Ulan Tuge and the capital of Inner Mongolia, Hohhot, apparently through the fear that these could be used as military intelligence.

The whole border area, extending back over 100 miles, is considered a military zone, and even local people who are not residents are not allowed to enter it without permission. On the road north from Hohhot to the bleak farming commune of Ulan Tuge there is ample evidence of the presence of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Hohhot is reported to have one of the most extensive underground tunnel networks of any city in China for use as air-raid shelters and as a means of evacuating people to the countryside.

The tunnels, which in other Chinese cities are now shown off to tourists with considerable pride, are in Hohhot strictly off-limits.

The Mongolian border has been practically sealed for over 20 years as a result of the bitter Sino-Soviet dispute with almost no contacts even between family members.

But one sign of the hesitant thaw in relations between Moscow and Beijing is a slight easing of restrictions in such contacts.

One senior official in Hohhot told me that the exchange of letters between Mongols on either side of the border had resumed to a limited extent earlier this year. He said he knew of four Mongolian families who had received letters from relatives in Outer Mongolia.

The closing of the border must have split up many Mongolian families who are by traditions nomadic herders wandering the grassland steppe at will.

On the Chinese side of the border at least nearly all the herdsmen have been settled down in permanent locations, presumably to make control easier.

Most of the world's Mongols live on the Chinese side of the line: 3,500,000 in Inner Mongolia, compared with 1,500,000 in the People's Republic of Mongolia (Outer Mongolia). But an official said there was no desire amongst those in Inner Mongolia to become part of the Mongolian state next door.

"There is not one Mongol here who would want to join up with Mongolia," said the official a Mongol named Siqinbeilige, who spent 40 years in the Communist Chinese Army and can hardly speak Mongolian any more.

"Mongols and Hans (Chinese) are now all equal under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party," he added. "We are using communist ideas to liberate them."

USSR BOMBERS SAID TO EXERCISE OVER SEA OF JAPAN

OW012001 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Soviet bombers have recently carried out an exercise in the Japan Sea with the United States as the imaginary enemy, reported SANKEI SHIMBUN today.

Quoting a Japanese military source, the nationwide circulation newspaper said that 11 Soviet Backfire bombers encountered Japanese jet fighters in the Japan Sea off Wajima, and turned toward Vladivostok (Ahishenwai) where they launched fierce attack on the Soviet Navy's 36,000-ton aircraft carrier Minsk, an imaginary enemy.

The military source said the Backfire bombers' exercise indicates that the Soviet Air Force composed of such bombers has better combatting and commanding ability than what had been believed.

BO YIBO MEETS JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW251530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with a friendship delegation from Shizuoka Prefecture of Japan.

Leader of the delegation is Kezaburo Yamamoto, governor of the prefecture, and deputy leader Kazuo Ihara, chairman of the prefectural assembly.

Shizuoka Prefecture forged friendly ties with Zhejiang Province in east China April this year.

The delegation is on a tour of China at the invitation of Li Fengping, governor of Zhejiang Province.

BO YIBO MEETS PRESIDENT OF NIPPON STEEL

OW271512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- Bo Yibo, state councillor, met here this afternoon with Yutaka Takeda, president of Nippon Steel Corporation, and his party. They had a friendly talk on strengthening cooperation between the corporation and China in the steel and oil industries.

Li Dongyan, minister of metallurgical industry, was present.

ULANHU MEETS JAPAN'S NAGASAKI GOVERNOR

OW290843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with Isamu Takada, governor of Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan, Mrs. Takada and their party here this morning.

VULNERABILITY OF JAPANESE ECONOMY VIEWED

OW291900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 29 Oct 82

["Roundup: Yen's Sharp Depreciation Reveals Vulnerability of Japanese Economy by XINHUA Correspondent Liu Wenyu" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, October 29 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese yen which has been on the decline since the beginning of this year fell sharply over the past few days. The Tokyo exchange market on October 26 registered yen's parity as 277.15 against the U.S. dollar, a record low since June, 1977.

Judging from the exchange rate of 217.8 yen to the dollar early this year, the Japanese currency was in fact devalued 25 percent in 10 months.

It is believed that the depreciation of the yen was caused mainly by the U.S. policy of high interest rates, which led to the massive outflow of Japanese capital to the United States. The long-term January-August account in Japan's international payments fell short by 14.6 billion dollars.

The slackening of the Japanese economy was another reason for the yen's depreciation. Owing to the economic recession in the Western world, Japanese export kept falling from last autumn, with the second quarter of the year registering a sharper drop than in the United States and West Germany. It is estimated that the total export this year will be six percent lower than that of last year, a fact never known since the early 50's.

Along with the fall of exports, Japan's industrial and mining production has also shrunk by large margins and the unemployment rate has gone up. The economic recession in the West has revealed fully the vulnerability of the Japanese economy which is highly dependent on foreign trade.

Japan's worsening economic performance also manifested itself in financial difficulties. While declaring the Japanese economy to be "in a state of emergency" on September 16 this year, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said: "Japan's finance is now facing unprecedented difficulties." The shortfall of revenue was 2,000 billion Japanese yen in 1981. It is expected to reach 6,000 billion this year and 7,000 billion in 1983. To offset these deficits, the Finance Ministry has decided to set a record in the floating of national bonds this year and to freeze wage increase for government employees. Under these circumstances, the Finance Ministry believes, the growth rate of the economy this year is expected to reach three percent at best.

The recent political turmoil in Japan exerted an adverse effect on the yen. Since October 12 when Prime Minister Suzuki announced his pullout from candidacy for the party presidency, the jockeying for the top seat so intensified that no decisions were made as planned on major economic issues such as the supplementary budget for 1982.

The frailness of Japan's economy led to the depreciation of the yen, which in turn cast an ill effect on the economy.

The depreciation of the yen could have reactivated Japan's exportation but for the economic depression in the West. The exportation declined rapidly as a result of the intensified trade conflicts between Japan on the one hand and the United States and West European countries on the other.

The depreciation of the yen brought about a rise in import prices which in a chain reaction caused the prices of domestic consumer goods and wholesale prices to rise too.

Haruo Maekawa, governor of the Bank of Japan, told the press Thursday that the depreciation of the yen will eat into the profits of the enterprises, especially those producing raw materials, and will also have an ill effect on processing sectors such as fabric and chemical industries.

Commenting on the declining yen, the mass media here have called for a serious consideration by the government of its currency policy. The government, however, is finding itself in a difficult position. Any attempt to bolster the yen by raising interest rates would increase burdens on the industries and further aggravate the slump. On the other hand, stimulation of the economy by lowering interest rates would make the yen slide further downhill.

FURTHER REACTION TO UN VOTE ON KAMPUCHEA

RENMIN RIBAO 31 Oct Article

HK010647 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Li Ming [7812 2494]: "The Fox and the Grape"]

[Text] Aesop wrote a fable about a fox who wants to eat the grapes on a grapevine, but says the grapes are sour when it finds it cannot reach them. Strangely enough, this fable is a portrayal of the Vietnamese authorities today.

At the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, 90 countries voted to support the retention of Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the United Nations. To this, Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, said merely that "for Vietnam, this cannot be regarded as a failure." Nguyen Co Thach seemed to be saying that it was of no consequence to Vietnam that it failed to get Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations.

Does Kampuchea's seat really mean nothing to the Vietnamese authorities? No. Like the fox in the fable, they have been drooling with envy for this sweet "grape" for a long time. They know well that depriving Democratic Kampuchea of its seat in the United Nations and giving the seat to their puppet regime in Phnom Penh would make the international community actually recognize the legitimacy of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea. For years, the Vietnamese authorities have tried in vain by every possible means to get this "grape." Even on the eve of this UN General Assembly, Nguyen Co Thach ran all over the place trying to squeeze Democratic Kampuchea out of the United Nations. At the plenary session of the UN General Assembly, Vietnam put forward an "amendment" aimed at depriving Democratic Kampuchea of its seat. Despite all the Vietnamese authorities' schemes and tricks, the number of countries supporting Democratic Kampuchea was greater this year than last year. The Vietnamese authorities' dream of eating up the grape -- grabbing the seat of Democratic Kampuchea -- once more failed to materialize.

One failure follows another and each is more serious than the last. Nguyen Co Thach tries to look undisturbed, but this, in the end, cannot conceal the fox's great disappointment.

VODK Commentary Cited

OW301233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Radio Democratic Kampuchea says in a commentary today the UN General Assembly's adoption of a resolution calling on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea "means another great victory for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations."

"This has again proved true that the international community resolutely opposes the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and will never accept the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli," the radio continued.

The radio says through a three-day discussion, the current session of the UN General Assembly adopted the resolution by a vote of 105 in favor and 23 against.

The radio calls this "an event of major political importance which shows more and more countries demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea completely and unconditionally, so as to restore independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity to Kampuchea, respect their right of self-determination. They also demand that foreign countries pledge not to intervene in the internal affairs of Kampuchea."

The radio says this is "powerful support for the just struggle to resist Vietnamese aggression for national salvation waged by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. It is also another frustration for the Vietnamese expansionists."

The radio says the Kampuchean patriotic army and civilians will never let the international society down as a result of the support they have had from the current session of the UN General Assembly.

The radio expresses the resolve of the Kampuchean people to fight through to the end in the face of all difficulties till all Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea.

Thai Official's Comments

OW311556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, October 31 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters yesterday an international meeting on the Kampuchean problem must be held to seek a settlement of the issue.

He said Thailand wishes to consult countries interested in the Kampuchean problem on setting a date for the international meeting.

Thai newspaper TONG HUA YID PAO today called on the justice-upholding countries in the world to try all means to force Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

A commentary of the newspaper described the adoption by the current session of the U.N. General Assembly of a resolution calling for withdrawal of all Vietnam's troops from Kampuchea as "another ignominious defeat" for Hanoi, but it warned that Vietnam will not take its defeat lying down and it is bound to play diplomatic tricks in an attempt to resist the U.N. resolution.

The commentary said pressure must be brought to bear on Vietnam to make it pay dearly for its action in Kampuchea and force it to end its military invasion of Kampuchea in accordance with the U.N. resolution.

VPA MOVE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS REPORTED

OW290813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have moved several truckloads of chemical weapons to their base near the Kampuchean-Thai border, today's BANGKOK POST quoted a senior Thai military source as saying yesterday.

Major General Piboon Panuwat, commander of Thailand's Second Army Division in charge of the eastern border, said the weapons could be used against the Kampuchean resistance forces in the planned dry season offensive. However, he said that the Thai Army is still unable to identify the types of chemical weapons already brought in.

His disclosure coincided with a visit by a United Nations team of experts to the refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border yesterday to investigate the use of toxic chemicals by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and Laos.

Piboon said Vietnam has prepared a special combat unit solely comprising soldiers from North Vietnam at its army installations in Sisophon, about 30 kilometers from the border.

Meanwhile, Democratic Kampuchean sources also told the BANGKOK POST that since the beginning of the month at least 10 truckloads of unidentified chemicals have been sent from a major Vietnamese stronghold in Sisophon to a Vietnamese base near the strategic Highway Five at Ban Nimit.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS HONG KONG DELEGATION

OW012037 Beijing XINHUA in English 4 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (Xinhua) - Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with a delegation from the Hong Kong Trade Development Council led by its chairman, Sir Y.K. Kan.

Speaking to the delegation, Xi said the visit organized by the Hong Kong council indicated that trade between Hong Kong and the mainland would develop steadily. Development of economic cooperation would be beneficial to the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, he said, and also helpful to promoting the four modernizations of the country.

He briefed the leaders of the development council on the country's economic construction after the 12th National Congress of the C.P.C., and reaffirmed China's policy of opening to the world and enlivening the domestic economy.

The delegation arrived in Beijing October 28 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT). Wang Yaoting, chairman of the CCPIT hosted a banquet in their honor. During its stay in Beijing, the delegation met with a number of government agencies and departments. It will leave Beijing tomorrow for a tour of Shanghai and Guangzhou.

RENMIN RIBAO ON HONG KONG CONTAINER PORT, FUTURE

HK010612 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 82 p 4

[Report by reporter Zhou Yizhi: "World's Biggest Container Terminal Under Construction in Hong Kong"]

[Text] The world's biggest modern container terminal is now under construction in Hong Kong. The opening ceremony of this project was held on 28 October. After the completion of this project, the congestion in Hong Kong's Kwai Chong container dock will be relieved and this will greatly improve the efficiency of freight transport. This project also takes the lead in helping container port facilities maintain Hong Kong's prosperity into the 21st century.

This six-story terminal is designed to have a floor space of 260,000 square meters and will reach a height of 61 meters. Each story will be installed with vehicle-moving facilities and the ground floor will have the newest overhead extending transport system. The container grounds will hold 1,800 containers. The first phase of this project is scheduled to be finished in 1983 and the entire project will be completed in 1986. The cost of construction is estimated about 1 billion Hong Kong dollars.

According to some economists here, the building of this terminal shows that some Hong Kong industrialists and businessmen looking into the future are optimistic about Hong Kong's trading development prospects. Whatever results Sino-Britain talks will bring, so long as the Chinese Government is determined to maintain Hong Kong's free trading environment, Hong Kong will always be an international port, and will continue to perform all of its existing functions. In this case, the opportunity to make money in Hong Kong will still be more favorable than in other countries in Southeast Asia.

The new container terminal is being developed by the Asian Container Company Limited -- a joint venture formed by the Hong Kong Far East Development Group and the Sea-Land Associated Transport Corporation of the United States.

At the opening ceremony, Yau Dakgan, chairman of the Far East group, said that he had "profound confidence in Hong Kong's future." Yuan Geng, deputy director of board of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company Ltd, told a reporter that China had attached great importance to Hong Kong as an international port and that people should not feel pessimistic about Hong Kong's future.

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS NEPALESE MINISTER

OW011245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with Balaram Ghartinagar, Nepalese minister of industry, commerce and supplies, in the Great Hall of the People here today.

They expressed satisfaction at the development of Sino-Nepalese relations of friendship and cooperation and hoped that such relations will be further strengthened. Ghartinagar also outlined a ministerial solidarity meeting among developing countries for Nepal's industrial developments which is to be convened later this month in Nepal. Wan Li expressed support for the meeting.

Present at today's meeting were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian and Nepalese Ambassador to China Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana Guna.

Minister Ghartinagar and his party arrived here October 30.

BANGLADESH ADMINISTRATOR MEETS ISLAMIC GROUP

OW230248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Dhaka, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh chief martial law administrator Hussain Mohammad Ershad today received the Chinese Islamic delegation now on a friendship visit here.

Ershad told the Chinese visitors, China is the best friend of Bangladesh. The delegation's visit will further strengthen the friendship between the two peoples, in particular the Muslims of the two countries.

The five-member Chinese Islamic delegation is led by Abdurahim Latib, secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Vinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

SHIJIE ZHISHI ON HISTORY OF SINO-UK RELATIONS

HK020341 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 18, 16 Sep 82 pp 14, 15

[Article by Zhou Wen [0719 2429]: "China and Britain"]

[Text] Historical Complications

China and Britain are far apart from each other; one is in the east and one is in the west. However, as early as the 15th and 16th centuries, Britain tried three times to send navigators to probe a sea path from northwest Europe to China, and once, even brought along a letter signed personally by Queen Elizabeth I to the Ming Dynasty king, requesting the development of "trade between the two countries and mutual supply." Due to various factors, all the above-mentioned efforts by Britain failed. Today, the copy of that letter is displayed in the British museum as proof of the efforts made by Britain in establishing Sino-British relations.

From then until 1793, when British special envoy Lord George Macartney arrived in China and was greeted by Emperor Qianlong at his Chengde summer resort, this was the first official contact between China and Britain and Sino-British trade subsequently developed. According to statistics, a total of 70 British commercial ships arrived in China in 1832, ranking first among other foreign commercial ships. However, the British merchants' opium trade in China also developed simultaneously.

In 1839, Lin Zexu prohibited trade in opium. In 1840, Britain launched an opium war, invaded China and forced the Qing government to sign the first unequal treaty, the "Treaty of Nanjing", in contemporary Chinese history. Since then, China gradually declined and became a semicolonial and semifuedal country. China suffered from British suppression for a considerable period. This was a period in the history of the Chinese nation in which the state suffered from innumerable calamities and was also a period in which there were complications and misfortune in Sino-British relations.

After the founding of New China, on 6 January 1950, Britain declared its recognition of our country. Shortly after that, the two countries began talks on establishing diplomatic relations. However, these were interrupted as a result of the outbreak of war in Korea. On 17 June 1954, during the Geneva Conference, China and Britain agreed to exchange charges d'affaires, thus establishing distinct semidiplomatic relations. Such relations were maintained for 18 years and were not promoted. On 13 March 1972, China and Britain signed a joint communique on exchanging ambassadors. Britain "recognized the stand of the Chinese Government concerning the status of Taiwan as a province of the PRC," withdrew its consulate in Danshui, Taiwan and changed her attitude toward the question of our country taking a seat in the United Nations. Since then, China and Britain have established official diplomatic relations and the history of Sino-British relations has turned a new page.

Friendship Between the People

It is as natural for people to meet and depart as for the moon to vary its shape. Although there are bound to be changes in Sino-British relations, the Chinese and British people have always been friendly and exchanges and cooperation between them have always been fruitful. During approximately the second century, the European continent began to know China because of its silk and the name of China was later spread to the British people beyond the English Channel. The great British writer Shakespeare mentioned China in his works. From the 17th century onward, China and Britain commenced direct trade. More Chinese silk, porcelain, lacquerware, and tea were imported to British markets and these products became more popular with the British people. All this inspired the British people to daydream about the China's culture: China is an ancient civilized country with oriental characteristics, the land is vast, its people are industrious, the country is rich, "everyone wears silk clothes and gold and silver are found everywhere...."

British scholar Robert Hook submitted a report in 1686 to the British Royal Society, saying that it was necessary to better understand China and "create a new field of study..."

Until recent times, science, technology and culture developed so rapidly in Britain that China began to learn from her. Two outstanding figures in the learning of British science and culture were Yan Fu and Lin Shu. Yan Fu went to Britain to study in 1877 and engaged in translating bourgeois political, economic and philosophical works such as works of Darwin, Huxley and Adam Smith. Later, he became a representative figure of the Reformist Party. Lin Shu was a famous writer and translator in the late Qing Dynasty. During his lifetime, he translated approximately 100 English works including "Henry the IV" and "Tales of Shakespeare" by Shakespeare, "David Copperfield" and "The Old Curiosity Shop" by Charles Dickens, "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe and "Ivanhoe" by Sir Walter Scott. These well-known works have exerted a great influence on the development of our country's literature and art. On the other hand, British Sinologists also translated certain classical Chinese works, such as "The Four Books," "The Five Classics," "Thirteen Articles by Sun Zi." This also helped the British people to understand China.

The escape of Dr Sun Yat-sen in London in 1896 was a splendid moment to remember in the friendship between the Chinese and British peoples. Dr. Sun Yat-sen fled to England when the Guangzhou uprising failed. Unfortunately, Dr. Sun Yat-sen was trapped in the Chinese Embassy by the agents of the Qing ambassador in England and was locked in a small room. They planned to smuggle Sun Yat-sen back to China, to "sentence" or to poison him and then transport his corpse back to China. Just at this critical moment, a British cleaning worker in the Qing embassy picked up a letter asking for help written by Sun Yat-sen addressed to his teacher (Kantley) and promptly handed the letter to (Kantley). After receiving the letter, (Kantley) made every effort to help and finally gained the support of London press circles. When the incident was revealed in the newspaper, the whole of London was shocked and thousands of British citizens petitioned the Qing ambassador. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was finally released as a result of this great social pressure.

In the 20-odd years since the founding of New China, despite a slow development in Sino-British relations, exchanges between the people have developed greatly. In the initial stage of the liberation, when the Western capitalist countries imposed an embargo on China, some medium and small British companies actively developed trade with China by overcoming various obstacles. In 1957, Britain was the first Western European country to lift the embargo on China, and in the ensuing 10 years, Sino-British trade was always at the top of China's trade with other foreign countries. In 1954, the former British Prime Minister Attlee led a Labor Party delegation to visit China. In 1960 and 1961, General Montgomery visited China twice. These British guests were all met and received by Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou.

In addition, British writer and reporter Felix Green, Han Suyin and others have paid numerous visits to China. They have written books, given speeches, produced television series and films to extensively introduce New China. All this has aroused positive reactions among English people, Europeans and Americans, thus making contributions to the understanding and friendship between the Chinese people, the English people and people all over the world. Certain English experts have worked for a long time in certain departments in our country, making direct efforts toward the Chinese revolution and construction and maintaining profound friendship with the Chinese people.

A New Page

It has been 10 years since China and Britain officially established diplomatic relations in 1972. During these 10 years and with the hard efforts of both countries, relations between the two countries have developed. First, there have been more mutual visits of government officials. In the 18 years preceding this decade, only the British trade minister had visited China and for China's part only the vice foreign trade minister had visited Britain.

But during the 10 years since the two countries established diplomatic relations, the Chinese foreign minister, foreign trade minister and the British foreign minister and trade minister have each paid two visits to the other country. Simultaneously, Chinese and British figures at and above ministerial level in charge of science and technology, education, industry, culture, sports, public health, press and military affairs and various delegations have paid mutual visits. In 1974, the Chinese Government invited former British Prime Minister Heath to visit China. It was during the period of his office that China and Britain established official diplomatic relations. For this reason, the Chinese Government and people will not forget his contributions and have sent to the British people a pair of pandas through Mr Heath. The British Government, moreover, reflected their gratitude to us by sending a white rhinoceros and other precious animals. From this time forward, Mr Heath has paid frequent visits to China and has become a familiar guest.

In 1977, the present British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, visited China as leader of the opposition party. In addition, former British Prime Ministers MacMillan and Callaghan have each paid visits to China, building up fruitful relations with the Chinese people.

There was an upsurge in cultural and art exchanges in 1973. The Shanghai acrobatic troupe left a very good impression on the British people when it visited England. Later, the unearthed cultural relics were exhibited in London. The large number of spectators were amazed to see the imaginately and meticulously carved bronze horses and jade clothes sewn with gold threads. Britain has sent the first-class London Philharmonic Orchestra to visit China. Since then, Chinese and British cultural, sports and arts delegations have exchanged frequent visits, enriching the spiritual life of the people of the two countries.

We have also witnessed new exchanges in the field of scientific and technological education. Several hundred Chinese students are studying various subjects in Britain, while dozens of British students are pursuing their studies in China. The teaching of the English language is presently undergoing an unprecedented upsurge in China. Britain has already sponsored two large-scale comprehensive industrial exhibitions and a few specific small-scale ones in China. Meanwhile, China has also sent various investigation groups to Britain. Among these exchanges in the field of science and technology, what should not be neglected are the efforts of Doctor Joseph Needham, professor of Britain's Cambridge University. His monumental work, "The Science and Civilization of China," which encompasses several million words, is a systematic study of the general development of science and technology, and the shaping and development of the philosophy of science of China. It has summarized the achievements of ancient China in such fields as mathematics, astronomy, geography, mechanics, civil engineering, water conservancy, navigation, printing, chemistry and so on.

This book shows the world that China had led the world in the field of science and technology in premodern times. As a British scholar, Dr Joseph Needham has shown a kind of academic spirit, which is ever worthy of respect and emulation, by engaging in the painstaking studies of the history of China's science and technology.

The development of political relationships and exchanges in the field of science and technology will inevitably push ahead development of trade between the two countries. According to statistics, the volume of trade between China and Britain was only a little more than \$70 million in 1950; it increased to \$180 million or more in 1960; and boomed to nearly \$500 million in 1970 and to about \$1 billion in 1980.

Moreover, cultural, scientific and technological organizations, universities and different circles of the two countries have also established friendly ties and enjoyed fruitful intercourses. Some Chinese and British cities are even planning to become "friendly cities."

In recent years, we began to see contacts between the leaders of the Chinese and British Governments. Vice Premier Wang Zhen and Premier Hua Guofeng visited Britain in 1978 and 1979 respectively. The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, paid her visit to China in mid-September this year. These visits marked a new level attained in the development of Sino-British relations.

Having undergone changes over several centuries, Sino-British relations have now been greatly consolidated like a small seedling growing into a huge tree. And, in particular, in the last decade, these relations have become closer and closer, and are benefitting both the Chinese and British peoples. To be sure, having different social systems and different historical experiences, China and Britain are still facing historical issues between them. However, if only both sides can follow the five principles of peaceful coexistence, more constructive results will surely be yielded in the effort to strengthen Sino-British relations.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PCF DELEGATION'S TRIP

Stopover in Beijing

OW292014 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1649 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA) — On the afternoon of 29 October the delegation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party (PCF) headed by Secretary General Georges Marchais stopped over in Beijing on the way home at the end of a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Qian Liren and Feng Xuan, deputy director and adviser, respectively, of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, welcomed and bid farewell to the delegation at the airport. Also at the airport were Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador to China, and Charles Malo, French ambassador to China.

Marchais on DPRK Relations

OW301315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (XINHUA) — Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, has urged the French Government to recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and establish diplomatic relations with it, NODONG SINMUN reported today.

Marchais, who is leading a delegation of his party on a visit to this country, made the appeal in a statement issued here on October 28.

The statement said that the French Communist Party delegation and the Korean Workers Party delegation shared the view that the relationship between the two parties is based on complete independence, equal rights, mutual respect and noninterference. Therefore, the differences and divergence of views between them should not become an obstacle to their joint actions for a common goal.

The statement expressed support for the proposal put forth by the northern part of Korea to achieve Korea's reunification through a confederal system. The statement denounced the U.S. for its opposition to this proposal. France should establish diplomatic relations with Korea at an early date.

The recognition of Korea by France will be a realistic and just action and also an encouragement and gesture of friendship to the Korean people longing for the reunification of their motherland, the statement said. The statement urged the French Government to demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Marchais: Visit Successful

OW301908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, today called his visits to China and Korea a "great success."

Upon his return from a combined two-week stay in the two countries, Marchais said he was very satisfied with his time in China during which he had extensive talks with Chinese leaders and had common views on major issues with them.

Marchais said the French and Chinese Communist Parties had affirmed extensive cooperation programs. He was expecting a visit to France by Chinese Communist Party representatives at their convenience, he added.

Marchais said he was delighted to see the achievements made by China and Korea in their respective socialist construction.

ULANHU MEETS FRENCH BANK CHAIRMAN 1 NOV

OW011250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with Georges Plescoff, chairman of Banque Indosuez of France, and his party.

Ulanhu congratulated the French bankers on the opening of the Beijing representative office of Banque Indosuez. He described this as a symbol of the development of the economic and trade relations between China and France. He expressed the hope that the financial circles of the two countries would enhance their cooperation and exchanges.

In the evening, Mr. Plescoff presided over the opening ceremony of the Beijing representative office of Banque Indosuez.

BO YIBO MEETS WITH FRG DELEGATION 30 OCT

OW301834 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (xinhua) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany led by its vice-president, Heinz Juhn. The meeting was followed by a dinner hosted by Bo Yibo in honor of the guests.

CHRISTIAN GROUP CONCLUDES FINLAND VISIT

OW302028 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Helsinki, October 30 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Christian delegation led by Bishop Ding Guangxun left here for Sweden this afternoon after a five-day visit to Finland.

During its stay here, the delegation visited churches in Helsinki and Turku. Bishops of Chinese and Finnish churches exchanged information on the activities, structure and bodies of the churches in China and Finland.

Ding Guangxun and other members of the delegation also gave lectures on "Chinese Church Today", "Missionary Dimension of Chinese Church", and "Life of Chinese Church."

The Chinese Christian delegation arrived in Finland on October 26.

SPORTS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY

OW012005 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- The 1983 Chinese-Yugoslav protocol for sports exchange was signed here this afternoon.

Li Menghua, minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Petar Bucu, head of the Yugoslav sports delegation and president of the Yugoslav Physical Culture Federation, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

According to the protocol, China will send in 1983 chess and figure skating teams, a sports delegation and a sports press group to Yugoslavia, while Yugoslavia will send a women's basketball team, a parachuting team to China and send a water polo referee to give lectures in China.

The protocol also said: "The both sides agree to send sports experts to the other country in accordance with their needs and the possibilities."

Present on the occasion were Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Song Zhong, secretary-general of the Chinese Olympic Committee; and Radoslav Maksimovic, councillor of the Yugoslav Embassy here.

The delegation will leave tomorrow for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

BO YIBO MEETS BULGARIAN COOPERATION DELEGATION

OW291540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on exchange of industrial experts was signed today at the close of the 20th meeting of the China-Bulgaria Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee. Under the agreement, Bulgaria will send experts to study production and design of porcelain products, cotton textiles, printing and jacquard weave. China will send experts to study raising high-yield vegetables, plate-glass production research and environmental protection by the building materials industry.

Bo Yibo told the guests there are broad prospects for development of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of science, technology, culture and trade.

"To expand cooperation in these fields is in the interests of the two peoples," he said.

Xiao Peng, chairman of the Chinese group the Sino-Bulgarian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee and vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and Georgi Vutev, chairman of the Bulgarian group and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the document.

Bulgarian Ambassador to China Nayden Belchev was also present.

RENMIN RIBAO CASTIGATES ISRAELI OFFICIALS

HK020632 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Cang Lide [0221 4539 1795]: "Let's See How Sharon 'Deals With' Himself"]

[Text] On 19 September, the very next day after the massacre in West Beirut, Lebanon, Begin blusteringly declared that it was "utterly groundless and unreasonable" to lay the blame for the massacre on the Israeli Government. Later, Sharon, Israeli minister of national defense, swore again and again that Israeli troops had "nothing to do with" the massacre.

However, a few days ago, Sharon finally confessed before the Judiciary Committee in charge of investigating the West Beirut massacre that it was he who personally authorized the Lebanese right-wing militia to enter the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps, and that this action led to the massacre. Sharon also admitted that his action was based on a decision adopted by the Israeli Cabinet three months ago. This confession fully proved that the arch-criminals who deliberately fabricated the massacre and brought about this horrifying tragedy were in fact none other than Begin, Sharon and their ilk.

More than a month ago, when the Association of Family Members of Israeli War Victims was urging the government to investigate the massacre, Sharon gave his definite assurance that "if mistakes really have been made, we will find them out and deal with them seriously." Good: Since Sharon has now personally confessed that he and Begin bear ultimate responsibility for the massacre in West Beirut, let us wait and see how he is going to "deal seriously with" the murderers.

SINO-IRAQI ECONOMIC COOPERATION MEETING HELD

OW251612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Both Iraq and China agreed that their economic and technical cooperation had made headway satisfactorily since Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Yasin Ramadan visited China 15 months ago.

This view was expressed at the first meeting of the permanent committee of Sino-Iraqi economic and technical cooperation. The meeting, held after the arrival of a Chinese Government delegation on October 19, was attended by Li Ke, representative of China's economic and trade minister, and Kamal ad-Din, under-secretary of the Iraqi Ministry of Works and Housing.

The two sides today signed a summary of talks which calls for further cooperation in the fields of construction, agriculture and light industry.

The Chinese delegation will tour projects in various parts of Iraq which involve Chinese workers and technicians.

DENG LIQUN MEETS SENEGALESE VISITOR 9 OCT

OW092209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here this afternoon with Bara Diouf, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Party Central Committee of Senegal, and president of the newspaper THE SUN.

Deng outlined the simplification of the administrative structure in the party and government central organs, introduced how the veteran and new cadres are working together and new ones succeeding old ones, and he briefed the Senegalese guest on the open-door policy China is adhering to.

Both Deng Liqun and Diouf said they hope for further development of friendly relations between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples.

Present on the occasion were Zeng Tao, executive chairman of the All-China Journalists' Association, and Mamadou Seyni Mbengue, Senegalese ambassador to China.

Diouf arrived here October 7 at the invitation of the All-China Journalists' Association. Wu Xueqian and Qian Qichen, vice-ministers of foreign affairs, and Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met with him previously.

WAN LI MEETS ALGERIAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

OW301616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with a study group of provincial governors of Algeria led by Daho Ould Kablia, secretary-general of the Ministry of the Interior.

The Algerians came here for a study tour as guests of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. During their stay in China, they will discuss possibilities of expanding economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

LI SHUZHENG CONCLUDES TANZANIA TRIP, HEADS HOME

OW311252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, October 31 (XINHUA) -- Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, left here this morning for home after attending the 11-day congress of the ruling Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

Li Shuzheng read a congratulatory message from the CPC Central Committee to the congress amid rousing cheers on October 23. At the closing session yesterday she handed a message from General Secretary of CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang to Julius Nyerere to congratulate him on his re-election as chairman of the party.

Chairman Nyerere, who is also president of the republic, received the Chinese delegate at his private residence.

Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa, chairman of the standing committee on party affairs and Daudi Mwakawago, party chief executive secretary, held a banquet in honour of the CPC delegate.

During her stay in Tanzania, Li Shuzheng also visited factories and other socio-economic units and had contacts with party activists both in the mainland and Zanzibar.

HONGQI ON PEOPLE'S WAR, DEFENSE MODERNIZATION

OW020832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- The latest issue of the theoretical journal RED FLAG endorses Mao Zedong's concept of a "people's war" for the 4.2 million officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, while urging the forces' modernization.

"The anti-aggressive war to come would be a people's war under modern conditions," the magazine says. "Mao Zedong's great thought on people's warfare is still an important magic weapon for defeating the enemy."

A future war, the journal says, will be characterized by its three-dimensional military conduct. Thus, the P.L.A. must be turned into a powerful force, which, under modern conditions, can organize the different services and arms to fight in coordination. Every effort should be made to improve the army's organization, equipment, strategy, tactics and cadre training.

The P.L.A. is in the process of readjustment, consolidation and restructuring. Guided by the policy of fewer but better troops, it is giving more stress on the interaction of different branches and arms and on training in this field.

The article entitled "A Reliable Guarantee for Socialist Construction" says building such an army is the most important thing in modernization of China's national defense.

Referring to the relations between economic development and national defense, the article quotes Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, as saying "strengthening our national defense on the basis of vigorous economic development". [as received]

The article says building national defense and preparations for an anti-aggressive war are indispensable in drawing up plans for the development of industry, transportation, science and education.

The article encourages the army to improve its equipment while making full use of what it already has, and reinforcing its determination to win battles with it.

The P.L.A. was established in 1927 and had only a single service until 1949, when the People's Republic of China was founded. In the 33 intervening years, the army was expanded to three services with various arms.

"We have devised and produced our own atomic and hydrogen bombs, long-range guided missiles and other sophisticated strategic weapons for self-defense", the article says.

However, it says, by and large, the military equipment of the Chinese army is still backward because of the state of the nation's economy. China can only realize the modernization of national defense step by step.

The article stresses the importance of weapons, but says political and human factors are still decisive in a modern war. Morale, combat will and the spirit of sacrifice play an extremely important role in the outcome of a war.

The P.L.A. has enhanced its military capability and political consciousness by instilling its ranks with socialist ethics and improving its training, the article says.

USE OF SHIPBASED HELICOPTERS DEEMED SUCCESSFUL

OW020738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- The successful taking off and landing of ship-based helicopters has been pronounced progress in the modernization of the air force arm of the navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, according to military sources.

[sentence as received]

The helicopters were used in China's recent carrier rocket launching test. When the rocket splashed down, shipbased helicopters arrived upon the spot promptly so surveyers could take pictures.

The first group of helicopter pilots finished their training course with excellent marks. They required only half of the average number of training hours of foreign pilots.

EDITORIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY CONSERVATION

HK010157 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Put Energy Conservation in a Priority Position"]

[Text] In his report delivered at the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Energy shortages and the strain on transportation are major checks on China's economic development at present. Growth in energy production has slowed down somewhat in the last few years, while waste remains extremely serious." He also added: "To ensure a fair rate of growth in the national economy, it is imperative to step up the exploitation of energy resources, and economize drastically on energy consumption." This is a glorious and strenuous task for the industrial and communication fronts.

Over the past 2 years, industrial and communication fronts throughout the country have conscientiously implemented the guiding principle issued by the CPC Central Committee on paying equal attention to exploitation and conservation in solving the energy problem. They have recently put energy conservation in a priority position and have achieved remarkable results in this respect. From 1980 to the first half of this year, more than 64 million tons of standard coal were saved. However, due to our country's irrational economic and product structures, the low level of the energy processing industry and backward technological facilities, in addition to poor management of energy conservation, a great quantity of energy has been wasted. To further energy conservation work and do everything possible to economize on energy consumption is one of the most practical and effective ways of solving the present problem of the strain on energy.

Conscientiously solving the problem of energy is one of the strategic links in economic development in the coming 20 years. From a long-term viewpoint, the state should strengthen energy exploitation and construction and concentrate necessary efforts and regard energy as the key link of construction. However, due to the fact that energy exploitation is restricted by exploitation conditions, construction period and transportation, energy production will not be increased by a big margin in the near future. According to an analysis made by the departments concerned, during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the annual growth rate of the national economy will be 4 percent but energy production can only increase by about 1.5 percent. We should rely on conservation to solve energy problems. To economize drastically on energy consumption has become a strategic problem which has an overall influence over the development of the national economy. Therefore, in a certain sense, energy conservation means growth rate. As long as we do well in conserving energy, we will ensure the development of the national economy. If we fail to do well in energy conservation work and serious waste occurs in places, the progress of the four modernizations will be hampered.

At present, our country has great potential for energy conservation. The amount of national income produced by unit energy consumption is lower than in many other advanced industrial countries in the world. Furthermore, we have not yet attained the best record produced in our country's history in this respect. During the period of the First 5-Year Plan, national income created as a result of consuming one ton of energy was 1,089 yuan, but in 1981 the amount dropped to 651 yuan, a decrease of nearly 50 percent compared with the period of the First 5-Year Plan. If our national energy utilization ratio increases by 1 percent, we can save tens of thousands of tons of coal every year. Over the past 2 years, more than 64 million tons of coal have been saved throughout the country. We have scored this success mainly by restructuring our industry and products.

With regard to the improvement of management and administrative and technological reforms, we should continue to exert great efforts because energy conservation work in this respect has just started.

To drastically economize on energy consumption, we should, first of all, strengthen management. In recent years most enterprises have paid attention to scientific management work aimed at energy conservation. However, because the level of enterprise management in our country is low, our spadework has been weak and a scientific management system for energy conservation has not been established. The problem of "eating out of a big pot" with regard to energy consumption has not been completely solved. Therefore, we should strengthen scientific management and spadework for energy conservation and do a conscientious job in balancing the energy conservation of enterprises. We should speed up the work of installing the "three meters" (electricity meter, gas meter and water meter) for civil use. We should abandon the method of collecting fees at a fixed rate. Instead, we should adopt the method of collecting fees according to the amount of energy consumed. We should set advanced and rational energy consumption quotas and strictly implement the system of planned supply, setting output quotas based on fixed amounts of energy consumption and charging additional fees if more energy has been consumed than originally planned. As in doing the work of exercising control over grain rations, we should gradually do a good job in managing energy supply and utilization. With regard to the working procedures of heat treatment, casting, electroplating, forging, oxygen making and others in some industrial cities, they should be carried out in designated areas in accordance with the principle of extensive coordination between specialized departments. Processing centers should be established in order to conserve energy.

We should carry out technical reforms with our main efforts placed on the key link of energy conservation. In the future, to reduce energy consumption, we should mainly rely on the progress of science and technology. Over the past 2 years, we have carried our technical reforms with regard to some obsolete boilers, pumps, blowers and so forth and have achieved marked results in this respect. After renewing and reforming the facilities of boilers alone, in 1980 and 1981 we reduced coal consumption by more than 1 million tons. Technical reform is an effective way of reducing energy consumption by a big margin. We should grasp this work firmly. Some localities have failed to adopt effective measures to carry out technical reform aimed at energy conservation and they have not yet made sufficient progress. The role of some technical reforms for energy conservation has not yet been brought into full play. Some localities have diverted the funds earmarked for energy conservation to other purposes. Various localities should firmly grasp the work of formulating practical plans, in the light of the actual conditions of local trades, services and enterprises, to invest existing funds in the projects which need a short time for completion and which can produce rapid and effective results so that the effect of technical reforms can be seen as quickly as possible. We should conscientiously popularize and employ effective and new technology and skills for energy conservation in order to enhance the energy utilization ratio.

Correct implementation of the reward policy for energy conservation is an important measure in arousing the enthusiasm of enterprises for conserving energy. The present methods of rewarding energy conservation and energy supply as well as distribution are not beneficial to arousing the enthusiasm of enterprises. Under the present system, units which adopt advanced methods for energy conservation and need a smaller supply of energy receive only a small reward. As a result, some enterprises are not willing to pay attention to energy conservation. In the future, we should distribute fuel based on output quotas and encourage enterprises to adopt the responsibility system and allow them to retain surplus energy for their own use. We should encourage the advanced and criticize the backward. Of course, we should realize that those enterprises which consume less energy can still tap their potential and that they should make still further progress. Those enterprises which consume large amounts of energy should make greater efforts to reduce energy consumption.

Much can be accomplished in energy conservation work in our country. As long as we pay close attention to problems arising in the process of conserving energy, strengthen management of energy conservation, rely on scientific and technical progress and further reduce unit energy consumption of products, we can surely enhance the utilization ratio of energy in our country. The fourth national "energy conservation month" will start soon. We should further mobilize the masses and rely on them to do well in inspecting and making public appraisal of energy conservation. In so doing, we will be able to advance energy conservation work to a new and higher stage.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES HALT TO FOREST DESTRUCTION

HK010939 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct p 1

[Editorial: "The Responsibility for Halting the Destruction of Forests Lies With the Leadership"]

[Text] In the "Emergency Directive on Stopping the Destructive Felling of Trees", the CPC Central Committee and State Council sternly point out that the key to halting the destruction of forests lies in leadership, and "instructing party committees and people's governments of counties with forest areas to take responsibility for supervising the enforcement of forestry protection laws and regulations." They also say that failure to stop those who break the law and destroy forests constitutes dereliction of duty on the part of county party secretaries and county magistrates, who will be held responsible for their ineffective leadership by the party committee and government at the next level up. Therefore, leading party and government organs at various levels must resolutely implement this emergency directive, take immediate and effective measures to halt the destructive felling of trees within a stated time, and vigorously and speedily deal with all cases of forest destruction according to law.

Since the issuance of the "Emergency Circular Calling a Firm Halt to the Destructive Felling of Trees" by the State Council in December 1980, the situation has to a certain extent improved in our country, but this evil practice has still not yet been checked and recently has been gradually spreading. In some places, large areas of state-owned forests were seized and destroyed; tens of thousands of mu of collective-owned wooded land were divided up or all their trees felled; and some protective belts of trees and forests in some environmental protection areas were broken up. Some people even flagrantly robbed timber being processed, and cases of forest guards and patrolmen being beaten up occurred very frequently. Such a grave situation of anarchism and disregard of state laws should be immediately stopped.

The reasons for the failure to stop the destructive felling of trees in some places are many. But the primary one is the failure to eliminate the baneful influence of anarchism from the 10 years of internal disorder. On the pretext that certain problems concerning forestry management systems and policies have not yet been solved, that the contradiction between timber demand and supply is becoming bigger and that the masses of people living in the hills should become affluent as quickly as possible, some people say that the destructive felling of trees is unavoidable and even reasonable. Such ideas and viewpoints are absolutely wrong. The protection of forest areas and the development of forestry are the starting point and end result of our forestry policies. Some problems do exist in current forestry work and they demand solutions. We should actively create conditions to tackle these problems in a prepared and systematic way, but we should in no way connive at destructive tree felling using the pretext of imperfections in the forestry management system and certain problems concerning concrete policies. This runs absolutely contrary to the party's forestry policies and goes against the fundamental interests of the masses and state. Our leading party and government organs and all cadres who work for the interests of the masses of people should by no means concern themselves simply with the immediate interests of the masses and disregard long-term and fundamental issues. In helping the masses to increase their prosperity as soon as possible we must guide and educate them to do so through their own labor, but never by means of encroaching on, stealing or plundering state property.

We must keep a sober mind on such questions of principle so that we will be able to carry out thoroughly and correctly our party's principles and policies.

At present, leading cadres in many places lack an understanding of the seriousness of destructive tree felling. Some of them turn a deaf ear to the matter or stand aside without taking it seriously; some tolerate evil by turning big problems into small ones and small problems into no problem at all; some are indecisive about taking action and adopting effective measures; and some drag out important cases of destroying forests and even shield or connive with lawbreakers. The leadership in such a situation is in fact directly or indirectly aiding the development of such evil practices. The emergency directive of the CPC Central Committee and State Council points out that wherever the evil practice of destructive tree felling is not checked, this constitutes dereliction of duty on the part of the leaders there who will be held responsible for ineffective leadership. This is the crucial point of the issue. Party and government leaders at various levels must, in close coordination with public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts, seriously take responsibility for conducting an earnest study of the problems concerning destructive tree felling in the areas under their jurisdiction, and resolutely adopt effective measures to halt this evil practice. In handling important cases of destroying forests, those who violate the law, whether they are ordinary people or cadres, must be dealt with seriously. It is necessary to order all those guilty to compensate for the forests they have destroyed, to impose fines on them, or to mete out punishment in accordance with the degree of the destruction and with the law. None of those who violate discipline and law should be allowed to get off scott-free. Heavy blows must be inflicted on their ringleaders. Heavy punishments must also be imposed on forestry workers who steal what is entrusted to their care. Failure to act in accordance with law is tolerance of crime. We must resolutely protect the strictness of state laws. We must make the job of stopping the evil practice of destructive tree felling into a regular one. The broad masses of party members and cadres must be educated to implement earnestly the party's forestry principles and policies and to lead the masses to observe discipline and laws by their own exemplary behavior, thus waging a resolute struggle against all practices of destroying forests.

Stopping destructive tree felling and striking blows at the criminal activities of destroying forests reflects the vital interests and common aspirations of the broad masses. The emergency directive of the CPC Central Committee and State Council about stopping the destructive felling of trees must be extensively and thoroughly propagated and explained in all localities of the country so as to make it known to every household and every individual. Furthermore, it is necessary to arouse the vast numbers of cadres and masses, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th party congress, to do their part in protecting forests and developing forestry.

CENTRAL ORGANS TO TRAIN CADRES IN ROTATION

OW140614 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee and the State Council on 3 October made a decision on education for cadres of the central party and government organs. It stipulates that from now on all cadres of the central party and government organs should be trained in rotation. It calls on the central party and government organs to carry out education for cadres constantly, to regularize and institutionalize the training and strive to raise the political and vocational level of the cadres remarkably in 3 or 5 years to meet the needs of socialist modernization.

The decision says: Since the shift in the stress of work of the whole party to socialist modernization, the central authorities have repeatedly pointed out that it is necessary to reform the leading bodies and the cadre system, strengthen education and training for cadres and insure that the ranks of cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent systematically in order to meet the new situation. The reform of the central party and government organs includes the cutting down and merger of overlapped organizations, reorganization of leading bodies, reductions in staff and in particular the retirement of veteran cadres to abolish the de facto life tenure of leading cadres. The leading bodies have begun to improve since a large number of over-aged comrades were relieved of front line posts and many outstanding and energetic young and middle-aged cadres, who possess both political integrity and ability, were promoted to leading posts at various levels. This is a good beginning. At present, we should lose no time in training cadres, carry out education for cadres constantly, regularize and institutionalize this education and strive to raise remarkably the political and vocational level of cadres of the central party and government organs in 3 or 5 years.

The decision says: Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined. [Mao quote] The general task of our party in the new historical period is to unite the people of all nationalities in working hard and self-reliantly to achieve, step by step, modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology and to make China a culturally advanced and highly democratic, socialist country. The quality of the ranks of the cadres and whether the cadres can meet the demands of the general task or not have a bearing on the success or failure of our socialist cause and on the prosperity or decline of our party and our country. Therefore, a large-scale, well-planned training of cadres to improve their quality and prepare large numbers of specialized personnel for socialist modernization meets the needs of the modernization program and the urgent demand to carry forward the cause, forge ahead into the future and guarantee the continuity of our party's line. It is of great strategic significance.

Recalling our party's tradition of attaching importance to the training of cadres, the decision points out: The great majority of backbone leading cadres and key staff members working on various fronts are those who were trained by our party during the revolutionary war or right after the founding of the People's Republic.

The decision points out: The training of cadres was gradually weakened and cadres painstakingly studying vocational knowledge were oppressed after the late 1950's, due to a faulty guiding ideology of our party. Particularly during the 10 years of domestic turmoil, both education for cadres and education for the people suffered grave devastation, which obstructed the learning of the people, from old persons to children. As a result, the theoretical knowledge and vocational level of the ranks of cadres as a whole is currently far from meeting work requirements. This is a very profound historical lesson. Now we should not delay the important task of training cadres any longer.

The decision says: Since recent reform, the central party and government organs have begun to eliminate overstaffing and set higher demands for the cadres' work efficiency and quality. At the same time, the personnel reeducation has created conditions and possibilities for large-scale training of cadres. Organizational reform and improvement in the quality of ranks of cadres are two important links in the efforts to overcome bureaucracy and improve working efficiency and economic results. The leading cadres at all levels of the central party and government organs should make firm determination and great efforts to overcome difficulties, immediately proceed to plan and organize education for the cadres and turn the central party and government organs into highly efficient policy-making and management organs and into big schools for training outstanding construction personnel.

The decision points out: The fundamental task of cadres' education is to enhance all cadres' Marxist theoretical knowledge, vocational level, scientific and cultural level and their leading and management ability and to turn them into qualified party and government functionaries who uphold the socialist road and possess the necessary vocational knowledge.

The decision demands: All cadres of the central party and government organs should study the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and the party's line, principles and policies. The cadres holding leading posts at and above the department or section level and the cadres working as staff members of ideological departments should study Marxist philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, modern Chinese history and the history of the Chinese revolution in a more systematic way. In study we should emphasize adherence to the principle of integrating theory with practice, overcome dogmatism and pragmatism, make the cadres understand the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method and raise their own consciousness of the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies.

The decision says: In view of the present situation among the ranks of cadres, we need particularly to attach importance to vocational training in order to raise the cadres' vocational level. The cadres of the central party and government organs handle various types of work at various levels, but they have one thing in common, that is, they all work in leading organs. Therefore, they need to have basic and common vocational knowledge including economics, management, law, scientific leadership and working methods. They must seriously learn this knowledge which provides for the indispensable basic skills for doing work well in the central party and government organs. The cadres of the various professions at various levels should learn various specialized knowledge according to their respective specific needs in addition to learning the basic and common vocational knowledge.

The decision stipulates: In the central party and government organs, the incumbent cadres under 40 with an educational level below that of a junior middle school graduate must raise their educational level to above junior middle school in 2 or 3 years by taking makeup lessons. The incumbent cadres with an educational level above junior middle school and without specialized knowledge should raise their educational level to that of secondary technical school or college in 3 or 5 years. From now on, cadres transferred to the central party and government organs must have a minimum educational and vocational level of senior middle school or secondary technical school. Army cadres who do not meet this requirement must be trained and pass examinations before they are transferred to the central organs.

The decision says: The central authorities maintain that after 5 years or so of efforts, all cadres of the central party and government organs should attain an educational and vocational level at or above that of a senior middle school or secondary technical school graduate; the number of cadres of college or higher educational level will considerably increase every year; the cadres of college or higher educational level will account for a larger proportion in leading bodies at the ministry and commission level and at the department and bureau level. In this way, all the ranks of cadres will noticeably become more revolutionized, younger, better educated and professionally more competent, and the work in the central organs will take on a new look.

The decision says: In order to make the cadres' education a constant effort and to institutionalize and regularize it, the central authorities deem it necessary to stipulate the following policies and rules:

1. The cadres' education should be included in the national education plan. It is necessary to have a long-term and an annual plan for the training of cadres. The department of educational administration and other departments should include the cadres' education in their operational plans and management systems.

2. From now on, all cadres of the central party and government organs should be trained in rotation. In general, every cadre should temporarily leave his job every 3 years to study for 6 months, and this should become a rule. To study periodically while temporarily leaving one's job is a cadre's duty as well as his right. Some cadres who need longer training may arrange to take two or three 6-month absences from office together in order to take part in the training.
3. The cadres' training should be related to their assignment. From now on, appointments or promotions of cadres must take into account their educational background, academic performance, work experience and job performance as important foundations. For this reason, it is necessary to establish rules for evaluating and examining the cadres' study. Their study performance should be entered into their personnel record. Those who have completed the required courses with passing marks earn corresponding schooling records. A cadre who is outstanding in study and can apply his learning in actual work should enjoy higher priority in promotion than others even if their other qualifications are about the same.
4. In the period when a cadre leaves his job temporarily for study, he should receive the same wages, material and other benefits, including pay raises, as other cadres on the job do. The unit to which the cadre belongs is to be responsible for working out a solution in this regard.
5. As for young cadres who have received college education or above but lack experience in working in basic units, arrangements should be made in a planned way for them to gain experience in practical work at the frontline.

The decision says: The task of training cadres is arduous, the scale of such training is large and subjects are numerous, whereas the existing organizations, teachers and facilities for the education of cadres are very limited. In view of these facts, therefore, it is necessary to adopt concrete measures and various forms, to make use of all available resources and to use socialized methods in both a scattered and a concentrated way for this purpose. All central party and government departments and commissions should conduct surveys of their cadres' educational, professional and theoretical levels to acquaint themselves with the real situation so that they will be able to train them in separate groups according to their actual conditions and different professional requirements. Various central party and government departments and commissions should make some of their buildings available for opening day classes for the professional and theoretical training of cadres with a junior middle school education or above, and this should be the main form to be adopted in this regard. Existing party and cadre schools should bring their role into full play in opening 1-year and 2-year cadre training classes and 6-month classes for advanced studies. Institutions of higher learning and technical secondary schools under the Ministry of Education and other ministries and commissions should give full play to their role in opening 2-year and 3-year special training courses or shorter training classes which should enroll younger cadres for training. Some institutions of higher learning may also admit a small number of young cadres as regular undergraduates. Continuation schools to be run separately or jointly by various departments and commissions should be mainly responsible for giving makeup cultural lessons for cadres whose educational level is lower than that of a junior middle school graduate, and they may be released from their work for such lessons or take such lessons in their spare time. As for cadres with a college education or higher, they should mainly improve themselves in work according to their professional requirements and leave their jobs for self-study for 6 months or go to institutions of higher learning or research units for advanced studies for a short period of time to acquire new knowledge.

The decision points out: After instituting a system under which cadres leave their jobs for study for 6 months every 3 years, it is still necessary to strengthen leadership over study by cadres on the job. It is necessary to encourage cadres to engage in self-study or to take spare-time correspondence, radio or television courses or to attend various types of schools.

The decision points out: Strengthening party leadership over the education of cadres is the key to improving their qualities. Ministries and commissions should be mainly responsible for the training of cadres in central party and government organs. To make overall planning for and coordinate work in the education of cadres in central party and government organs and to study and work out principles and policies for the education of cadres, it has been decided to set up a group for the education of cadres in central party and government organs by the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the Party Central Committee, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel and the Ministry of Education to do day-to-day work in this regard. This group is also to be responsible for inspecting and directing work in the education of cadres throughout the country.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK220915 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Wu Jiang [0702 3068]: "Uphold and Develop Mao Zedong Thought"]

[Text] The 12th CPC Congress which concluded victoriously not long ago is of great historical significance. The significance is felt in many respects, one of which is that the guiding position of Mao Zedong Thought was once again affirmed in the meeting and views were extremely important.

Mao Zedong Thought was acknowledged as the party's guiding thought at the Seventh CPC Congress. Relying on Mao Zedong Thought to find out the laws of democratic revolution, we won victory in the revolutionary wars and founded the People's Republic of China. A socialist power with 1 billion people has stood up in the world. Mao Zedong Thought has educated a whole generation. Subsequently, we suffered serious setbacks due to our deviation from the correct road of Mao Zedong Thought. However, in removing internal disorder, in bringing order out of chaos and in correcting mistakes, it is still necessary to rely on the generation which has been educated by Mao Zedong Thought, particularly the veteran revolutionaries who have contributed their wisdom to Mao Zedong Thought. When we say bringing order out of chaos, we mean we must restore the true colors of Mao Zedong Thought and bring the whole party onto the correct road of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The essence of the historical resolution which summed up the experiences of more than 30 years is none other than upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought. It is also explicitly stipulated in the new party constitution, which was approved by the 12th CPC Congress, that the CPC takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as its guide in action and a scientific definition of Mao Zedong Thought was arrived at. The report of the CPC Central Committee has emphatically elaborated on the matter. Undoubtedly, just as the establishment of Mao Zedong Thought at the 7th CPC Congress guided the revolution toward victory, the upholding and development of Mao Zedong Thought at the 12th CPC Congress will also guide the socialist construction for modernization toward victory.

In recent years, people have been pondering a question: Whether Mao Zedong Thought and Marxism-Leninism are the same thing or not? If they are the same thing, why do we not just call it Marxism-Leninism without mentioning Mao Zedong Thought? This question must be answered, for it is not only a theoretical question, but also an important political question.

What is Mao Zedong Thought? The general program of the new party constitution puts it clearly: Mao Zedong Thought is the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, as well as the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China. It is the theoretical principle and summarized experience of the Chinese revolution and construction which have been proved by practice. Therefore, we can say Mao Zedong Thought is the developed Marxism which has been integrated with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Mao Zedong Thought itself is Marxism and it is the expression, application and development of Marxism in China.

Comrades describe Mao Zedong Thought as the exuberant branches and leaves fostered in China by the big tree of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "Marxism-Leninism is a big tree and we are but some leaves." This is indeed correct. All in all, we absolutely cannot treat Mao Zedong Thought as a doctrine divorced from Marxism. There is no Mao Zedong Thought which deviates from Marxism. We cannot call anything Mao Zedong Thought if it deviates from the course of Marxism and is devoid of the contents of Marxism. It is due to the deviation from the course of Mao Zedong Thought that Comrade Mao Zedong himself made mistakes in his late years. If we lump together Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong in his late years, it is tantamount to the negation of Mao Zedong Thought.

Since Mao Zedong Thought itself is Marxism, can we just call it Marxism without mentioning Mao Zedong Thought? Our party has always treated Marxism as its guide in action and has always upheld the truth of Marxism. However, it is not at all difficult to talk about Marxism in abstract terms; what is more difficult is to make Marxism concrete and applicable to different countries and closely integrate it with the practice of various countries. Whether in the past or at present, people wishing to genuinely and concretely resolve China's problems with Marxism must not deviate from the road of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. After numerous hardships and difficulties, countless bloodshed and sacrifices and repeated victories and failures, a road has finally been found, that is, the road of Mao Zedong Thought. Mao Zedong Thought not only has made Marxism realized in China, achieving great victories, but also has developed Marxism under China's historical conditions. This is an objective historical fact which no one can deny.

China's dogmatists simply do not acknowledge that Marxism-Leninism is the correct theoretical principle and summarized experience put forth by China's Marxists headed by Comrade Mao Zedong on the Chinese revolution. They hold that Marxism only stems from cities in foreign countries and only "peasant guerrillaism" could be produced in China's rural areas. Around the time of the Yanan rectification movement, after criticizing dogmatism and eradicating blind faith in foreign experience at the 7th CPC Congress, various theoretical principles of Mao Zedong Thought were systematically put forward and the party's Marxist level raised rapidly. The history of the establishment and development of Mao Zedong Thought was one whereby Marxism took root, grew and developed victoriously in China. This is the simple truth which has been proved in practice.

We all know that in a speech delivered in 1919, Lenin emphatically pointed out: The people of various oriental countries were facing a task which the communists in the world had not met with, that is, to apply the general theory and practice skillfully to backward countries where the dominant masses were peasants. Mao Zedong Thought was none other than the method, road and eventually the result of the application of the general theory and practice of Marxism under China's circumstances. In China, the banner of Mao Zedong Thought is the banner of communism. We would like to remind those people who are determined to learn communism: In China, if one deviates from or looks down upon the theoretical principles and practical methods of Mao Zedong Thought, it will be difficult for one to understand the general theory and practice communism. To say the least, one will take a roundabout course.

The essence of Mao Zedong Thought is the recognition that the truth of Marxism must not be divorced from revolutionary practice in various countries, but must proceed from the concrete practice in various countries; otherwise, the truth of Marxism will become impractical empty talk. Therefore, whether carrying out revolution or construction, Marxists in all countries must proceed from their own reality. We may learn from the experience of foreign countries and take them for reference, but cannot copy them without any change; for we will not meet success by just copying others' experience.

That is why Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out in his opening speech: In carrying out construction for modernization, we must "integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of our country, take our own road and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. This is the basic conclusion after we have summed up protracted historical experiences." As our party was able to open up a unique road with Chinese characteristics in the period of democratic revolution without precedent in the history of the world's proletarian revolution, we will certainly be able to open up a road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics in practice provided we implement the spirit of Mao Zedong Thought. In this sense, the 12th CPC Congress may well be considered as a meeting for determining, mapping out and opening up the grand project.

Why do we say that maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands is a basic point of Mao Zedong Thought? The basic point of Mao Zedong Thought is evidently derived from the principle that the universal truth of Marxism must be integrated with the concrete practice of each country. Things must be done according to different conditions in various countries and by everyone's own efforts. Our demand on ourselves is to "take our own road" and not to copy others' patterns; likewise, we must respect others by allowing them to "take their own road," and never impose on them. Since we have achieved victories in revolution by integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of our own country, we have no reason to demand that other countries carry out revolution and construction according to our pattern. In dealing with foreign countries, we must respect the parties and people of various countries and let them find out roads, probe experiences and recognize laws. It should never be allowed for a party or country to give orders to other parties or countries, do everything on behalf of them and unscrupulously blame them. There have been many lessons of unscrupulous interference in China's revolution. We do not issue orders to others and neither do we allow ourselves to be ordered around. This is the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands of Mao Zedong Thought. The 12th CPC Congress has specifically elaborated this principle, which is of great historical and international significance. We have noticed that some foreigners have vilified Mao Zedong Thought by labeling it as "big-nation chauvinism" and have willfully stood truth on its head. Conversely, Mao Zedong Thought is absolutely incompatible with hegemonism. As a matter of fact, Mao Zedong Thought has grown and developed in the struggle against big-nation chauvinism, the doctrine of control by big powers, and the doctrine of foreign patterns and dogmatism. A declaration is guaranteed by Mao Zedong Thought, the guiding thought of the Chinese people, that China will never seek hegemony.

The general program of the new party constitution also explicitly points out: The Chinese Communists headed by Comrade Mao Zedong have integrated the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and established Mao Zedong Thought. That is to say, Mao Zedong Thought is the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the CPC. The report of the CPC Central Committee added the following explanation: "The experience of the party's 60-year history has revealed to us that the reason why the party was able to lead the Chinese people in achieving one victory after another lies in the integration of the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. The greatest historical merit Comrade Mao Zedong and other veteran revolutionaries have attained is that they have successfully realized the integration." With his distinguished talent, Comrade Mao Zedong has become the principal representative for realizing the integration of, establishing of and explaining of Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, it is absolutely justified and fair that the thought is named after Comrade Mao Zedong. However, Mao Zedong Thought does not belong to Comrade Mao Zedong personally. In other words, Mao Zedong Thought should in no way be considered as his individual thought only. At a preparatory meeting of the 7th CPC Congress, Comrade Mao Zedong made remarks on "Resolutions on Some Historical Problems," saying: "The resolution has imputed all merits to me and I would like to make some comments on it. It would be more acceptable to put me as a representative. If there is me only, there would be no Communist Party of China."

These words are also applicable to Mao Zedong Thought. No doubt, it was impossible to establish Mao Zedong Thought without a genius. However, no genius would make it and achieve success without collective wisdom and the creation of the masses. Once Mao Zedong Thought, a scientific truth, was established, it objectively possessed specific contents, independent of any individual's ideological alteration. Although Comrade Mao Zedong, who has made great contributions to scientific truth, made mistakes in his later years, Mao Zedong Thought itself has not lost any of its brilliance. In other words, it is absolutely impossible to deny the truth of Mao Zedong Thought due to the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years. Likewise, although Comrade Mao Zedong no longer exists in the world personally, due to collective efforts, and particularly to the excellent contributions made by the veteran proletarian revolutionaries who are still alive, Mao Zedong Thought has developed under the new historical conditions. Here, I would like to raise the following three points:

First, on the one hand, Mao Zedong Thought must be adhered to and it is absolutely wrong to doubt, waver, or think that Mao Zedong Thought is out of date. On the other hand, Mao Zedong Thought must develop, or more precisely, stress should particularly be laid on its development. Time is forging ahead. We must continuously find out the objective laws in carrying out socialist construction in a big country such as China which was economically and culturally backward in the past. This is the new task we are facing. Since Mao Zedong Thought was established on the basis of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, it is all the more natural to further perfect and develop the integration under the new historical conditions. (Provided we are faithful to Marxism and are determined to realize it, the historical process of the integration will never end.) It is wrong not to develop and to be complacent and conservative. As a matter of fact, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have summed up both positive and negative experiences in socialist construction, vigorously pushed forward the new course of integration and made remarkable achievements. Now, we have a better understanding of the laws of socialist development than at any time in the past. As long as we seriously study the 12th CPC Congress documents, we can see it clearly. In his opening speech, Comrade Deng Xiaoping concisely expounded the historical position of the 12th CPC Congress, summarized the basic experiences and laws of the Chinese revolution and the construction for modernization, set forth the three great tasks in the 1980's and the four jobs which must be firmly grasped, prominently showed his mature tactics in applying Mao Zedong Thought and pointed out the direction for developing Mao Zedong Thought. The report made by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the Central Committee has further enriched and perfected the program and various guiding principles and policies put forward since the third plenary session for realizing the construction of modernization. The above-mentioned integration has been upgraded to a new level in such fields as the description of strategic targets, main points and steps in economic construction, the exposition of building socialist spiritual civilization, the elaboration on the policy of maintaining independence and keeping initiative in our own hands, the theory on class struggle in the new era, the theory on party construction in the new era and the collaboration with and replacement of the new and old leading cadres of the party. There is an important passage at the conclusion of the report, which is worth quoting. It goes like this: "In the new historical period, it is one of the most creative undertakings in the history of mankind to build China, with its backward economic and cultural base, into a modernized socialist power. Many problems involved in it were not, and could not have been, raised or solved by Marxists in the past. In such an undertaking, ideological and political deviations of one kind or another or deviations in concrete work may occur within our ranks. This is not strange, nor can it be avoided entirely. What is important is that the whole party, particularly party committees at all levels, must uphold the four basic principles, adhere to the correct line followed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and oppose both the 'left' tendency of trying to revert to the erroneous theories and policies which prevailed during and before the 'Great Cultural Revolution' and the right tendency of bourgeois liberalization as reflected in distrust or rejection of the four basic principles.

"We must resolutely take over and learn to use the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, acquire a deeper understanding of the actual work in all fields, make systematic investigations and studies, and be good at conducting appropriate criticism and education and waging necessary struggles against wrong tendencies. Provided we persist in doing this, we can certainly accumulate new experience, break new ground in theory and carry forward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under new historical conditions and in great new fields of practice."

Second, while explaining and studying Mao Zedong Thought, we cannot deviate from the overall historical situation of our party and our country. We must study Mao Zedong Thought through the historical development of the party. In other words, we must study the historical process of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and its experience. Particularly at crucial historical moments and turning points, we must skillfully compare, research and sum up both positive and negative experiences. Meanwhile, we cannot deviate from the investigation and research into present reality. New problems which have emerged one after another need to be solved. Even those problems which seemed to be solved in the past need to be solved again. For example, we raised and began solving in the 1950's the problem of integrating the collectivization of agriculture, a general formula of Marxism-Leninism, with the reality in China's rural areas, but even now in the 1980's it remains a vital problem. It is thus clear that the process of the integration is a protracted, tortuous and even repeated one, requiring continuous search and progress through practice. The appearance of various forms of responsibility system in agricultural production has opened up a new road for integration. In this field, we should use the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to solve many practical problems and do much hard work in theoretical research. No new achievements will be contributed spontaneously if we deviate from practical application and study.

Third, we cannot deviate from the study and research of the works of the veteran proletarian revolutionaries other than those of Comrade Mao Zedong either. On studying Marxism, Lenin once said: "In order to correctly evaluate Marx's views, it is absolutely necessary to be familiar with his closest comrade in arms and friend Engels' works. Without understanding all works of Engels, it is impossible to understand and completely explain Marxism." ("Collected Works of Lenin" vol 21, p 72) Likewise, if we want to completely understand Mao Zedong Thought and its stand, viewpoint and method, we must not only study the works of Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong, but also must be familiar with the works of those veteran proletarian revolutionaries who have pioneered our great cause together with Comrade Mao Zedong. Generally speaking, these works have fairly concretely and profoundly expressed the successful integration of the universal truth of Marxism with China's concrete reality in certain specific fields, such as the field of economic construction, the field of united front work and the field of party building. In recent years, the speeches and articles of these veteran revolutionaries have played an extremely important role in restoring the true colors of Mao Zedong Thought and in explaining the genuine content of Mao Zedong Thought. Due to the efforts made by the personnel engaging in document compilation work in our country, we have gradually come to possess study materials in this field. Now we are to study and research the process of integration in various fields in a much wider scope.

The work in the coming 5, 10 and 20 years is extremely important. We are living in a new era of historical development. We have already entered the stage of building the new world from that of breaking up the old one. However, the old world is still encircling and influencing us. The voyage of construction for modernization is filled with terrifying waves and the task is indeed very hard and difficult. Nevertheless, provided we persist in the four basic principles, uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought, firmly apply the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and seriously find out the law of development in socialist society, the law of economic construction and the laws in all fields, it may well be anticipated that all difficulties can be overcome, serious setbacks can be avoided and new miracles can be achieved. Posterity will evaluate the 12th CPC Congress just as we did the 7th CPC Congress.

VICE MINISTER OUTLINES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION GOALS

OWO20129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Nov (XINHUA) -- All workers on the capital construction front throughout the country must give full play to the fine tradition of waging arduous struggle and being brave and skillful fighters, further launch an emulation drive to learn from and catch up with the advanced, and work hard with concerted efforts and make fresh contributions to fulfilling the magnificent goal of China's economic construction. This is what Vice Minister of the State Economic Commission Peng Min said in his report, delivered at the national meeting to commend representatives of advanced construction enterprises, collectives and individuals today.

Peng Min said: For the past 30 and more years, the broad masses of workers on the capital construction front throughout the country have written many magnificent epics with their own hands on the vast land of the motherland. Not long after the founding of the New China, they successively finished 156 major projects. In the remote and uninhabited great northern wilderness, they have relied on their own efforts in exploiting the Daqing oil-field. In the high mountain ridges in southwest China, they have successfully built the Panzhihua iron and steel base area and the Liupanshui coal base area. On the torrential Huang He and Chang Jiang, they have built the Liujiaxia hydraulic power station and Gezhouba water conservancy project. On China's plateau areas, where terrains are complicated and weather is often very bad, they have cut into mountains and put up bridges and succeeded in repairing and building the Baoji-Chengdu, Chengdu-Kunming, Xiangfan-Chongqing and south Xinjiang railways. In northeast and southwest China, they have cut through brambles and thorns and planted new forests. On the long coastline of the motherland, they have built many deepwater berths for 10,000 ton vessels.

During the chaotic 10 years, we have resisted the pressure from the "gang of four" and completed many large modern enterprises, including 13 large chemical fertilizer plants, 4 large chemical works, 4 large power-generating stations and the 1.7-meter rolling mill of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company. We have built many houses for the people in cities and towns throughout the country and added many facilities for the development of science, education, culture and public health.

We feel extremely proud and glorious when we recall our past achievements.

Peng Min said: The 12th national party congress calls for efforts to quadruple China's annual gross value in industrial and agricultural production before the turn of this century. In order to achieve this goal, we must engage in capital construction on a large scale, either in the first decade, aimed at achieving vigorous economic development. As the main force in capital construction, the construction workers will shoulder extremely glorious but arduous tasks. In the course of construction, we must try a thousand and one ways to shorten the construction period and improve economic results in making investments. Large and medium-sized projects undertaken from now on will be completed in 5 years instead of the previous 8 years, except for a few exceedingly large ones. A new coal mine designed to produce up to 1 million tons annually will be completed in 5 years, and a mine designed to produce 2 to 3 million tons of coal annually will be completed in 6 or 7 years. A medium-sized thermal powerplant must be built in 3 years, and a large thermal powerplant in 5 years. Large and medium-sized cement factories, textile mills, paper mills and machine-building factories must be completed in 2 to 3 years. Construction projects, either productive or nonproductive, must meet the standards set by the state. We must try to achieve the goal of making all industrial projects successfully go into operation at first trial.

Peng Min pointed out: All construction enterprises must follow the examples set by the No 2 Handan Municipal Construction Company, the No 6 Beijing Municipal Company, the No 4 Engineering Company under the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and other outstanding state-run engineering enterprises in pushing the campaign of completing all projects with superlative performances to a new high level.

In building projects for civil or industrial purposes, in building large or small projects or in building general or complex projects, all enterprises must stress top quality. To build top-quality projects, they must set high and strict demands on themselves and not build projects only to make up numbers. Top-quality projects must not become a mere formality and must be checked and accepted according to high standards. Enterprises in charge of construction must unswervingly practice the economic responsibility system and keep improving it. At the same time, they should make quick technological progress and extensively adopt advanced methods, technology, machinery and tools for construction in order to lay a new technological foundation for construction and production.

Peng Min stressed: The key to successfully fulfilling new construction tasks lies in successfully building up the ranks of workers and staff members. Since nationwide liberation, our construction workers force has grown from a small and weak force into a big and strong one of nearly 10 million. This force, with a fine tradition of devotedly serving the people, bearing hardships and standing hard work, is capable of building modern projects requiring complicated techniques. All enterprises in charge of construction should further carry forward this fine tradition, step up communist education of their workers and staff members, foster the communist attitude towards labor among them and enable them to have the militant style of daring to fulfill formidable tasks. They should organize workers and staff members to study culture, science, technology and management, strive to build the ranks of construction workers into a mighty, highly disciplined force with advanced ideas, proficient skills and the style of being able to pass the stiffest tests and work hard to attain our country's grand goal in economic construction.

CONSOLIDATING ENTERPRISE LEADERSHIPS STRESSED

OW261031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- In a speech at a meeting today of departments under the State Council on enterprise reorganization, Zeng Zhi [2582 1807], deputy director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out: The various departments, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must firmly grasp the reorganization and building of leading bodies of enterprises in a practical way; their leading members must personally take part in organizing the departments concerned to work in close coordination so that the leading bodies of major enterprises can be consolidated before the end of this year.

Zeng Zhi said: With regard to most enterprises, the salient problems that still remain rather commonly in the leading bodies of enterprises at present are the aging and over-staffing of personnel and their lack of specialized technical and management and administrative knowledge; the progress in solving these problems has been slow.

According to statistics, of the 300 enterprises listed by 18 departments recently as the first group to be reorganized, nearly 32 percent of the leading bodies have been reorganized; 28 percent have submitted reorganization plans; and at present 40 percent of the enterprises still have not come up with reorganization plans. This is chiefly due to the fact that the leaderships are afraid to face hardships and are not determined enough. Since the reorganization of the leading bodies of enterprises is an urgent and important task that has to be accomplished, leading cadres at all levels must tackle it as a vital task; organization departments on the other hand must rank the reorganization of the leading bodies of enterprises as one of their important tasks.

In reorganizing the leading bodies of enterprises, it is necessary not only to select young and middle-aged technical personnel of good standing but also to promote to leading positions at all levels a number of personnel who are good in management and administration. Adequate provisions should be made for old cadres who step down so that they can continue to play a role. In the course of reorganizing enterprises, steps must be taken to ensure effective division of work between the party and the administration; a party committee secretary should do the party work well and should not take on too much administrative work; he should strengthen the party committee and administrative setup and make them perfect.

Zeng Zhi emphasized that not a single person of the following categories should remain in the leading bodies. They are: the three types of persons who prevailed during the "Great Cultural Revolution," persons who oppose the central line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and persons of all descriptions who violated law and discipline.

Zeng Zhi added: Whether a leading body in an enterprise is properly reorganized should in the end be measured in the light of actual prevailing conditions; we should see whether or not the enterprise's appearance has changed, its economic results have improved and a new situation has been created. However, as for reorganization at the present stage, its effect can be measured and examined by the following four criteria: 1) the number and age limit of personnel in the leading bodies the meet requirements prescribed in the relevant central documents issued this year and in the joint circular of five departments including the State Economic Commission and the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the phenomena of having an excessive number of old personnel and overstaffing have been eliminated, and the personnel are small in number but highly trained; 2) members of the leading bodies possess the cultural level and specialized knowledge necessary to cope with the needs of the four modernizations, the organizational structure has become more rational and specialization more complete; 3) a plant manager responsibility system under the leadership of the party committee and a party committee setup have been established to clearly define the division of work between the party and the administration; 4) the leading bodies are full of vigor and vitality, united and militant, truly becoming the guides and men of action in leading workers and staff in socialist construction, and the workers are happier.

YUAN BAOHUA ON LARGE ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

OW221331 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Addressing the 6th regular meeting attended by representatives of departments of the State Council on 20 October to discuss consolidation of enterprises, Yuan Baohua, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission and head of the national enterprise consolidation leading group, stressed that, to increase economic results and speed the pace of economic construction, special attention must be directed at improving large enterprises, which are vital to the national economy.

He said: Improving large enterprises so that their management, technical level and economic results are at the forefront of national economic development is of strategic significance for attaining the grand objectives put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, achieving a fundamental improvement in our country's financial and economic situation and quadrupling the gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century.

Yuan Baohua continued: Paying special attention to large enterprises is an important aspect in improving our economic work, in consolidating our enterprises, in enhancing technical transformation and in restructuring the administrative system.

He pointed out that paying special attention to large enterprises means improving their leadership, management and technical level so that expected economic results can be attained.

He said: Improvement in large enterprises lies in three requirements. First, large enterprises must be consolidated. This means that they must have competent leading groups, especially competent secretaries and factory directors. Outstanding and knowledgeable cadres, capable of opening up a new situation, must be chosen within the enterprises, from enterprises of the same trade or throughout the country and appointed to be secretaries and directors of large enterprises.

Secondly, the Capital Iron and Steel Company's experience of perfecting the system of economic responsibility must continue to be popularized.

Thirdly, large enterprises' development plans must be effectively enforced.

DENG LIQUN ADDRESSES WORKERS' EDUCATION MEETING

OW291141 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- At a meeting with all the representatives attending a forum on supplementary cultural and technical education for young and middle-aged staff and workers on the afternoon of 22 October, Deng Liqun, secretary of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat, said that workers' education is a strategically important and very promising task. He expressed the hope that all comrades connected with this work will remain at their respective work posts and consider making workers' education successful their life career.

Deng Liqun said: To strengthen the task of workers' education and the contingent of educators, we plan to enlist a number of teaching enthusiasts from among ministers, bureau and department directors and other cadres who have retired but are still quite healthy, to take part in this task. We may assign them specific work or ask them to be our advisers. We may also ask them to conduct investigation and study, compile teaching materials, give lectures or sum up their experiences. By so doing we will continuously expand and consolidate the contingent of teachers in workers' education.

Yuan Baohua, chairman of the national administration committee on workers' education, presided over and addressed the forum. He said that workers' education is a continuous task. The focus of this task at present continues to satisfactorily implement the "Decision on Strengthening the Task of Workers' Education" issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in 1981 and to pay great attention to these four aspects: ideology, planning, organization and measures.

The forum was jointly sponsored by the national administration committee on workers' education, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the CYL Central Committee. It was held in Beijing from 16 to 22 October. Over 100 representatives from some provinces and municipalities, related ministries and commissions and basic-level mines, factories and enterprises summed up and exchanged their experiences and discussed the "opinions on some questions concerning the task of supplementary cultural and technical education for young and middle-aged staff and workers."

DENG LIQUN ATTENDS NATIONAL LIBRARY CELEBRATION

OW240100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- The National Library of China is celebrating its 70th anniversary at a ceremony here today.

Addressing the ceremony, Deng Liqun, secretary of the Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee called on the staff to make full use of its existing facilities and contribute more to the development of library work.

Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, said that library work is a hallmark of a country's level of material and spiritual civilization, especially the quality of the latter. "It is essential to focus our efforts to build this library into one with an abundant collection of books and modern facilities to serve socialist development," he said.

The ceremony was attended by 180 guests.

According to Tan Xiangjin, deputy director of the library, it is to be the central repository of books, the national center for cataloguing and international exchange and the center for research in library science.

The unified classification of books in China worked out by the National Library in 1980 has been already adopted by most of the libraries in the country. A catalogue of rare editions is now being compiled.

Around 60 percent of the eleven million books in its stacks are in Chinese. This includes 60,000 volumes in the languages of 24 of China's minority nationalities. Foreign publications are available in 115 languages, mostly English, Russian, Japanese, French and German. It has exchange arrangements with 2,000 institutions in 120 countries and regions. Since 1949 every publishing house in China has sent the library three copies of every new book published.

The National Library has 16 reading rooms, both general and specialized, such as one for scientists to read literature in their fields in Chinese and foreign languages. Something like 2,000 people a day -- mostly scientists, college students and self-educated youth -- use the reading rooms daily. In 1949, the library only catered to 100 readers a day. Today, not only Beijing people, but anyone in the country, can borrow books from the National Library through their local libraries. The library staff of 950 includes 59 people each with more than 30 years of experience, and three with half a century's work.

Rare editions in the library come to 280,000 volumes, including a fifth century Buddhist scroll, a 12th century wood-block collection of Buddhist scriptures and more than 200 volumes of a hand-written copy of the Yong-Le encyclopedia of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). It also has a collection of 30,000 inscribed tortoise shells and animal bones that date back 3,000 years.

Among its special services are telephone and mail replies to inquiries, information about deposits of iron, copper and gold in China that were taken from old regional records for the benefit of industrial departments and assistance to specialists such as Cao Yu in writing his historical play "Wang Zhaojun" set in the first century B.C. and the British scientist Joseph Needham in his monumental work "Science and Civilization in China."

Plans for the future include re-housing the National Library in the western suburbs of Beijing, enlarging its floor space to 140,000 square meters and providing reading rooms for 3,000 people at a time. Book selection, cataloguing and circulation will be done by computer and there will be micro-film storage and reading facilities.

The National Library's predecessor was the Metropolitan Library of Peking established at the end of the Qing Dynasty and formally opened after the 1911 revolution. The origins of the collection go back to part of the imperial library of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279) and the imperial library of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

DENG YINGCHAO HAILS PUBLISHING FIRM ANNIVERSARY

HK010809 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 4

["Deng Yingchao's Message of Greeting to the Joint Publishing Company"]

[Text] Owing to reasons of health, I cannot attend your commemoration party, but can only write a few words to extend my regards.

The three publishing houses made contributions to the revolutionary cause of publication during the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation. Since the birth of New China, the Joint Publishing Company has continued to work hard at the job of publication.

I cordially wish the comrades in the Joint Publishing Company even greater contributions and successes in the building of a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization, inspired by the spirit of the 12th party congress.

Deng Yingchao
27 Oct 82

YANG JINGREN ATTENDS ZHEJIANG UNITED FRONT FORUM

OW011215 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, who is currently conducting investigation and study in Zhejiang, participated in a forum on the morning of 28 and 29 October at the provincial CPPCC conference room to discuss implementation of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and opening up a new situation in united front work under the new situation. The forum was attended by personnel of various democratic parties, responsible persons of the provincial federation of industrialists and businessmen, well-known nonparty personages and representatives of religious circles and nationalities. Present at the forum were responsible persons of various democratic parties, the provincial federation of industrialists and businessmen and noted personages from all circles Tang Yuanbing, He Zhibin, Li Maozhi, Pan Denglian, (Li Tianzhu), (Qian Zuen), (Zeng Jiming), (Zeng Yuanxi) and (Xin Kong), who presented reports on the progress made in their respective units since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and on the implementation of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. They also put forth suggestions on further carrying out united front work.

Comrade Yang Jingren said: The central task of all united front work departments at all levels and of our friends of all circles outside the party is to study earnestly the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and understand the spiritual essence of these documents. This has an important bearing on whether or not we can open up a new situation in united front work. Yang Jingren said: The key to implementing united front work and creating a new situation for furthering this work lies in the elimination of "leftist" ideas. It is hoped that the united front work departments at all levels will further eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas, thoroughly conduct investigation and study, strengthen inspection and supervision and implement the united front work policy in earnest according to the CPC Central Committee instructions.

Yang Jingren said: The principle of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision between the party and nonparty organizations would consistently be upheld and implemented in all fields of work. It is hoped that our friends of the democratic parties will continue to develop this glorious tradition of working in cooperation from now on, report on the current situation, put forth views and suggestions for our work, help the party and government in implementing the united front work policy and consolidate and develop the patriotic united front so as to make contributions toward the reunification of the motherland and the realization of the four modernizations.

YANG SHANGKUN, OTHERS WATCH DANCE PERFORMANCE

OW020816 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1514 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA) -- China's noted dancer Zhao Qing gave a very successful performance at the Tianqiao Theater in Beijing this evening. Zhao Qing, who has performed Chinese folk dances for 31 years and has continued to search for new forms of dance art, said: "I wish to express my feeling for life in the form of dance and pass on beauty to the audience."

Comrades Yang Shangkun, Zhao Yang, Zhu Muzhi and He Jingzhi watched tonight's performance.

OPTICAL FIBER COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE ENDS

OW011001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Wuhan, 30 Oct (XINHUA) -- A national conference on technology and planning in optical fiber communications ended in Wuhan today. Some 90 experts and research personnel from various localities across the nation carried out serious discussions on how to make further progress in the study and utilization of optical fiber communications technology to transform China's backward telecommunications.

The experts pointed out that to advance China's optical fiber communications technology from the experimental stage to that of application, it is necessary to take the whole country into account and promote division of labor and cooperation in tackling key problems. Only by doing so can we overcome the disadvantages of having a scarcity of funds and backward technology.

According to the plans formulated at the conference, optical fiber communications technology will be widely popularized and used in China in the late 1980's, and it will become a major means of trunk line communications in China by the end of this century.

Optical fiber communications is a new technology developed in the last 10 years and more. The advantages of optical fiber communications over conventional means are larger communications capacity, tighter communications security, longer relaying distance and greater savings in the use of nonferrous metallic materials and energy. In the United States, Britain and Japan, optical fiber communications technology has already been applied to urban telephone systems. It was in the early 1970's that China began to study this new technology. Thanks to the efforts of scientific and technological personnel, China's optical fiber communications technology has reached that of the advanced nations in the mid-1970's.

COASTAL URBAN FORUM HELD IN TIANJIN 25 OCT

OW302112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Tianjin, October 28 (XINHUA) -- An urban economic forum, bringing together representatives from eight of China's major coastal cities, opened here on Tuesday.

Attending the forum are more than 100 theoretical workers and representatives from research and planning institutes and industrial finance and trade, and import and export departments in Beijing, Tianjin, Dalian, Qingdao, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Xiamen and Shenzhen. Ninety-one papers, reports and studies have been presented at the gathering.

The overall purpose of the 7-day discussion is to exchange views, carry out research on economic theory and study development in the coastal cities.

The discussion is focusing on the following problems:

-- The position and role of the coastal cities in China's modernization.

-- How coastal cities can best utilize international and domestic resources and markets, absorb foreign investment and import techniques.

-- How coastal cities can stimulate economic contacts and cooperation with enterprises in the nation's interior and establish viable commercial networks.

-- How coastal cities can maximize application of scientific technology and scientific educational centers.

-- How to further improve facilities of the ports and harbors, communications, posts and telecommunications, trade and banking in the coastal cities.

The discussion is sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Tianjin Federation of Philosophy and Social Science, and the Economic Institute of the Dalian City Planning Committee.

CUSTOMHOUSES SAID SUCCESSFUL IN SMUGGLING WORK

OW311152 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct 82, (XINHUA) -- It was disclosed at the national conference on customhouses' antismuggling work that Chinese customhouses have achieved significant success in rebuffing smuggling in the past 2 years. The meeting, which is now in session in Beijing, reports that from the second half of 1980 through the first half of 1982, customhouses in various localities tracked down over 51,000 smuggling cases, in which smuggled goods valued at more than 159 million yuan were involved.

Today, the large-scale smuggling activities along the coastal areas of southeast China have been basically checked, the markets in which smuggled goods were sold openly have been basically eliminated, and the phenomenon in which large amounts of smuggled goods were sold and purchased by some enterprises and establishments has been basically halted. More cadres and people have become active in rejecting and reporting the criminal elements engaged in smuggling and in trading smuggled goods. Certain smugglers, pressed by the situation, have surrendered to the authorities concerned and have been magnanimously handled by them.

The party Central Committee and the State Council have been attaching great attention to rebuffing the crimes of smuggling and trading in smuggled goods. Many meetings have been held and relevant laws and regulations have been enacted in this regard. At the 22d meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee held last March, the provisions in our country's "law of criminal procedures" regarding the penalties for smugglers were revised and supplemented. It has now been stipulated that criminals guilty of serious and major smuggling offenses can be given life imprisonment or even the death sentence. During the past 2 years and more, Chinese customs officers have firmly implemented the party's and the state's policies and regulations and have carried out a brave and resourceful struggle against all types of smugglers. During the struggle, they have worked honestly in performing their official duties and have rejected the lure of gain.

The national conference on the antismuggling work of customhouses maintains that, while the customhouses must give the greatest convenience to legitimate trade, they must realize that smugglers both at home and abroad will not stop their criminal activities, and because the smugglers' tricks will be even craftier and better concealed, customhouses must heighten their vigilance.

At present, the customs officers have stepped up studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, summing up their experiences and studying new countermeasures in order to intensify their antismuggling struggle under the new situation.

PENG DEHUI BIOGRAPHY GROUP VISITS GANSU

HK300534 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] A party of eight persons including Peng Dehuai's widow Pu Anxiu and (Wang Yan), director of the Peng Dehuai biographical group and former director of Commander Peng's office, collected materials on Peng Dehuai's revolutionary activities in Gansu from 14 to 28 October. While in Lanzhou, they visited places where Commander Peng fought and lived in the past and met old fighters and comrades who fought with him all over the country. Du Yide, Xiao Hua, Feng Jixin, Wang Shitai, Wang Bingxiang and other leading comrades cordially received Pu Anxiu and all the members of the Peng Dehuai biographical group.

RURAL TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCE CLOSES IN SHANXI

OW012035 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Taiyuan, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese peasants have built annually an average of 20,000 kilometers of rural roads in the past few years, according to a national conference that closed today in Changzhi, Shanxi Province.

The roads promote the flow of goods and materials between city and country and enliven the rural economy.

By the end of 1981, the conference was told, roads linking various counties and people's communes totalled 604,000 kilometers in length.

Now, bus service is available in more than 2,000 of China's counties, with the exception of out-of-the-way Medog County in Tibet and Derong County in Sichuan Province. Buses also serve more than 90 percent of the country's people's communes and 80 percent of the production brigades, delegates said.

While inspecting in August 1981 Jindongnan Prefecture in southeastern Shanxi, rich in coal and farm and native products, Hu Yaobang, then chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, pointed out: "Highway construction is the best way to transport from the prefecture. Construction of more roads will help in the transporting of local mountain and native products."

He said: "Construction of roads available for handcarts is a prerequisite for the development of the local economy."

From autumn last to the end of August this year, the prefecture built 85 roads totaling 1,004 kilometers long. The prefecture now has 5,519 kilometers of roads, 17.4 times that of the early 1950s.

The prefecture expects to ship 13 million tons of coal in 1982, including seven million tons by roads. Trucks also transport farm produce and native products, including walnuts, pears, apples and persimmons.

"Though progress has been made in rural road construction, the number still falls short of the need in rural economic development. To date, bus service is not available to 4,000 people's communes and 140,000 production brigades," an official of the Ministry of Communications told the delegates.

The conference urged local authorities to build more rural roads before next spring, particularly for those communes and brigades not accessible by roads.

SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY PLANNING URGED

OW010923 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Report by XINHUA correspondent Zhan Xiang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA) -- A responsible person of the State Family Planning Commission said today that data obtained by the census shows that China's present population growth rate is still quite high and that we are faced with the tendency that our population may again increase.

He said: The population question concerns social and economic development as a whole. For the principles and policies of our four modernizations drive to really produce good results, we must keep our population under control. The 12th party congress clearly stated that family planning is a basic policy of our state and that we must do our utmost to keep our population within 1.2 billion by the end of this century. This means that on the basis of our present population of 1.03 billion, we must keep the average net annual population growth under 11 million for the next 18 years.

The responsible person continued: In 1981, the country's birthrate was 2.091 percent, and the natural growth rate was 1.455 percent. This shows that the total number of births is now at its peak. Family planning workers in all areas must keep abreast of the developing situation and must not slacken their efforts.

He emphatically pointed out: Laws should also be enacted on family planning. It is necessary to enact laws and regulations more suited to the actual conditions to guarantee sustained development of family planning work.

BA YI RADIO SAYS PLA COMMAND CADRES BEING PURGED

OW020530 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The slogan of achieving stability and unity has been explicitly put forward since as early as the resolution of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The resolution pointed out the decision to launch no political movement or seize on others' faults, put labels on people or use the big stick. However, some persons, proceeding from personal interest, are continuing to use despicable means to harm others. Particularly since the end of the 12th CPC National Congress, some central leaders have again begun to transfer army leaders and purge army cadres. Moreover, they again treat army cadres with the tricks of those political movements, such as labeling people and using the big stick. They even use various excuses to remove army cadres from military command. What upsets the army cadres the most is that they are wantonly accused of being so-called remnants of the Lin Biao clique.

Some persons even said threateningly: The remnants of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique still exist. They hold certain leading posts, oppose the party's correct line and boycott the central authorities' correct decisions. We must wage resolute struggles against them.

This shows that they disregard historic facts, continue to equate Lin Biao with the gang of four and continue to use the Lin Biao case, which was fabricated by the gang of four, to strike at, push out and eliminate leading army cadres at various levels. Some persons even attempt to label Defense Minister Comrade Geng Biao as (?Lin Biao's follower). They spread rumors that Geng Biao and Lin Biao had been good friends since they were in the Whampoa Military Academy, Geng was later Lin's subordinate in the 115th Division, and so on. Based on these rumors, they conclude that Geng Biao has been deeply affected by Lin Biao's pernicious influence and he has connections with Lin Biao's remnant force. They are using these dirty tricks to strike at Comrade Geng Biao in order to push him out of the army. They also attempt to label many other army leaders as Lin Biao's sworn followers.

All those who took part in the three support's and two military's tasks [support industry, support agriculture, and support the broad masses of the left; military control and military training -- tasks given to the PLA during the Cultural Revolution] -- are likely to be accused at any time of being the remnants of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique and of opposing the correct line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

In short, the tricks of seizing on others' faults, labeling people and using the big stick are being used against the army cadres who are disliked by certain persons. No doubt, this practice grossly violates the guidelines of the resolutions adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and subsequent meetings including the 12th CPC National Congress. The central leading organs elected by the 12th CPC National Congress should not ignore this phenomenon.

BA YI RADIO REPORTS PROBLEMS NOT SOLVED IN PLA

OW011003 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] In the course of studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress among PLA units and military organizations the broad masses of commanders and fighters have raised many realistic questions. They are annoyed by the fact that the Central Committee still is prejudiced toward the army, makes no serious efforts to solve its problems and wantonly attacks army cadres. They are disappointed that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and all group discussions that followed touched very little on the question of army building, other realistic problems facing army units and requiring solution without delay and the question of livelihood of the broad masses of commanders and fighters. In the light of all this, the 12th CPC National Congress cannot be compared with the 8th CPC National Congress in any way.

People of the older generation still remember how at the Eighth CPC National Congress Comrade Peng Dehuai, in his report, described in full detail the army building tasks, the principle of the party leading the army, the army's political work and the cadres' building tasks. All the questions raised by Old Commander Peng were discussed warmly and seriously by the delegates to the Eighth CPC National Congress and facts show that their views played an important role in army building. At the 12th CPC National Congress, however, because they were restricted by the so-called guiding principles, delegates and even Geng Biao, Yang Dezhi, Yang Yong, Xiao Ke, Wu Kehua and other key PLA leaders were unable to fully discuss the many serious problems now facing the army.

After the Eighth CPC National Congress, a lively situation emerged in the army as the broad masses of commanders and fighters enthusiastically studied and discussed the congress documents, including Old Commander Peng's speech. The current tasks of the army were clearly understood. Throughout the ranks, the army went all out to revolutionize and modernize the army. On the other hand, the situation after the 12th CPC National Congress was quite different. Most regrettable was that the 12th CPC National Congress failed to define a specific principle for army building or a concrete plan for modernizing national defense. It did solve problems of deep concern to the whole army, the Lin Biao issue, the problem of correct party leadership over the army, the question of policy toward army cadres regarding their retirement and demobilization and so forth.

Furthermore, a new purge started after the 12th CPC National Congress aimed at the General Political Department and the navy. Transfers of leading persons in the various service branches and military regions will soon be carried out in a manner whereby "those who submit will prosper; those who resist shall perish." The little trick played in the case of Geng Biao's transfer cannot but arouse the people's indignation.

Early this year, a certain person wanted to make Comrade Wei Guoqing minister of national defense. Later, for his own convenience, he also named Comrades Zhang Aiping and Qin Qiwai as candidates for minister of national defense. Obviously such a way of doing things has a most detrimental effect on the morale of the commanders and fighters and on the stability and unity in the army leadership. In short, instead of diminishing, the problems in the army have increased in number since the 12th CPC National Congress.

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HEBEI SIMPLIFIES PARTY, GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

OW011039 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0031 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 28 Oct (XINHUA) -- To simplify administration, reduce the number of overlapping departments and bring into full play the functions and role of each unit, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government recently decided to abolish 54 temporary organizations. The decision is backed and supported by a vast number of cadres.

This is another reform step taken by the provincial party committee and provincial government after an appropriate division of labor. The temporary organizations that were abolished are 10 leading organs under the provincial party committee including the foreign affairs work leading group and the endemic diseases prevention and control leading group, and 44 government organizations, including the provincial family planning leading group, the provincial student enrollment commission, the provincial economic diversification leading group and their staff offices. The work of these organizations has been taken over by relevant leading comrades and functional departments.

The general offices of the provincial party committee and provincial government have issued a circular to the prefectural, municipal and county party committees and governments, as well as departments directly under the provincial party committee and provincial government, calling on the provincial departments in charge to take up the work after the abolition of the temporary organizations and other departments concerned to actively support and cooperate to ensure success. As a rule, no temporary organizations should be set up from now on.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI SPEAKS ON COMMODITIES

SK290327 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] According to our sources, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, recently pointed out that, in creating a new situation of daily commodity circulation among rural and pastoral areas, the first stress should be laid chiefly on doing a good job in purchase and sales this year and trying in every possible way to pay cash in procuring extra farm and sideline products, such as grains, oil-bearing seeds, sugar beets and meat, from peasants and herdsmen. With cash in hand, peasants and herdsmen can buy all the much needed daily commodities for their livelihood and production at any time. The second stress should be laid on gradually establishing or perfecting managerial methods suitable to the new situation created in the period since the enactment of responsibility systems by carrying out some renovations.

The statement of Comrade Zhou Hui was advanced at the recent meeting sponsored by the regional CPC committee with the participation of secretaries from various league and municipal CPC committees. On the basis of extensively relaying and disseminating the 12th CPC Congress documents in the former period, the meeting was aimed at making further efforts to mobilize the people to study, publicize and implement the 12th CPC Congress guidelines and discussing issues on how to create a new situation of work in conjunction with concentrating on major work arrangements for the first half of 1983.

Comrade Zhou Hui stated: In financial and trade circles over the past few years, there have been more and more new problems emerging in the production field, particularly among rural and pastoral areas. Difficulties in purchase and sales are fairly common. Peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities have raised more and more urgent demands that these difficulties be overcome. While making an inspection tour in the former period among eastern leagues and municipalities in the region, Comrade Hu Yaobang referred to these difficulties wherever he went. He also mentioned issues on commodity exchanges between urban and rural areas and on encouraging individuals to be daily commodity retailers and assigning households to oversee business transactions.

Therefore, leading personnel at all levels and comrades on the financial and trade front, while studying and implementing the 12th CPC Congress guidelines, should earnestly master Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions, vigorously conduct investigations and studies and engage in pilot work so as to create a new situation of daily commodity circulation in rural and pastoral areas as soon as possible.

SHANXI'S HOU SHILIAN STRESSES PARTY CAPABILITIES

HK250340 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 82 p 1

[Report: "Speaking at an Enlarged Meeting of the Provincial CPPCC, Comrade Huo Shilian Stresses That the Party Organizations in Shanxi, With Their Glorious Traditions, Are Certainly Capable of Leading the Four Modernizations Drive Well"]

[Text] On 6 October Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Comrade Huo Shilian met the CPPCC members, responsible persons of democratic parties and well-known figures of all circles attending the 28th enlarged standing committee meeting of the provincial CPPCC and made an important speech on problems of concern to everyone in studying the 12th party congress documents.

Comrade Huo Shilian said: The central task of the 12th party congress is to mobilize the people of the whole country to create a new situation in socialist modernization and accomplish the great goal of quadrupling the total value of industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century. The key to accomplishing this goal lies in party leadership and in whether there can be a fundamental turn for the better in party work style. The party in Shanxi has a foundation and a long history; it has glorious traditions. During the war years, most parts of Shanxi were revolutionary bases, and large numbers of party cadres emerged amid the struggle after arduous steeling and severe tests. The party organizations in Shanxi have made major contributions to revolution. There were many upheavals in Shanxi during the 10 years of turmoil, and its party organizations suffered heavy damage. In the past 2 years, the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee has resolutely implemented the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and worked according to the central line, principles and policies, with the result that very great changes have taken place in the province's situation. First, we have corrected the "leftist" error of learning from Dazhai in agriculture, thus freeing the rural cadres and masses from their spiritual fetters; and, secondly, we have done a good job in putting things to rights after carrying out investigatory work, and corrected a large number of miscarriages of justice. This has greatly mobilized the masses' enthusiasm for working hard at the four modernizations.

Comrade Huo Shilian then introduced the excellent situation in the province. He said: This has been another bumper year for agriculture in Shanxi, thanks to correct party policies, favorable weather and the hard work of the masses. Output has equalled the previous record. As a result of readjustment, industrial production has started to rise from its decline since the second half of last year, increasing each month. Financial revenue work is also relatively good. He pointed out: Although the situation in the province's industrial and agricultural production is very good, we must also realize that there are still very great potentials for increasing production, since our cultural and scientific knowledge is insufficient and our management standards low.

After introducing to everyone the recent work arrangements made by the provincial CPC committee, Comrade Huo Shilian emphasized: The key to whether we can successfully lead socialist modernization lies in whether we can bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style. He expressed sincere hope that nonparty comrades would help the party to rectify its work style. The united front was one of the three magic weapons during the democratic revolution period. The united front is still very important for us today in socialist construction. After all, there are only a few CPC members among the masses, and if we fail to closely rely on the broad masses and patriotic democratic figures, it will be impossible to accomplish the four modernizations. Although some comrades are not party members, they play a backbone role in work.

In the new historical period, we must do a good job in united front work, and the CPC and the democratic parties must treat each other with absolute sincerity, show utter devotion to each other, and work together to build China into a country with strong economy and spiritual civilization.

Comrade Huo Shilian pointed out in conclusion: I hope that the comrades will criticize any shortcomings or errors in the work of the provincial CPC committee and government. I also hope the comrades will put forward any good suggestions they have. So long as we unite as one, it is fully possible to achieve the great goal of quadrupling.

After Comrade Huo Shilian had spoken, the participants in the meeting held lively discussions. Comrade Zhu Weihua, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, delivered a summation. He said: We are now in the springtime of united front work. This is a new period of great tasks and great prospects for intellectuals and fighters of all circles. I hope everyone will be the party's "friends who give forthright admonition" and that they and the party will show utter devotion to each other, share weal and woe and work together to build out our country. All present at the 6 October meeting were provincial CPPCC Vice Chairman An Zhifan, Tao Jian, Ling Daqi, Li Shunda, and Wang Dingnan; Feng Shutao, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee and chairman of the provincial democratic league; and Pan Ruizheng, chairman of the provincial committee of the KMT revolutionary committee.

YANG SHANGKUN VISITS TIANJIN WATER PROJECT

SK280928 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, in the company of Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and commander of the Beijing PLO units, Yang Shangkun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and permanent vice chairman of the military commission of the party Central Committee, made a special trip to the work site of the key Luanhe water-diversion project on 27 October to visit commanders and fighters of a certain PLA unit stationed in Tianjin and a certain PLA railway unit. Also accompanying Comrade Yang Shangkun were Fu Chongbi, political commissar of the Beijing PLA units, Yan Tongmao, deputy commander; Chen Bin, chairman of the Science, Technology and Industry Commission for National Defence, and Zou Jiahua, vice chairman. Li Ruihuan, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, acting municipal mayor and commander of the Luanhe water-diversion project headquarters, made a special trip to the work site to welcome them.

During his inspection tour, Comrade Yang Shangkun expressed satisfaction with the PLA units' progress, work quality, safety facilities and frugality, cordially received their leading cadres and gave important directives. He said: I have made a special trip here today to visit all of you. I am happy to see that you have done a good job and have greatly prefulfilled your tasks and that the quality of work is excellent. First of all, I extend greetings to all of you. He said: Not long ago, our party held its 12th congress and set forth a fighting objective for achieving a quadruple increase. Can we achieve a quadruple increase? Some people lack confidence in this. The best explanation is to invite those who are skeptical of achieving a quadruple increase to visit the work site. Your work achievements can answer this. We absolutely can achieve a quadruple increase.

Comrade Li Ruihuan said: Comrade Yang Shangkun and other leading comrades have made a special trip to the work site. This not only encourages the commanders and fighters working here but is also a great source of support for Tianjin Municipality. Comrade Yang Shangkun's directive is suitable not only to the Luanhe water-diversion project but also to all other work. I believe that so long as we have both revolutionary zeal and a scientific approach, we can surely achieve a quadruple increase.

Comrade Yang Shangkun also inspected the work site of the (Panjiatou) reservoir project.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ATTENDS CPC MEETING

SK220024 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] On 20 September the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee convened an enlarged standing committee meeting. Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng and Li Jianbai, secretaries of the provincial CPC committee, conveyed and explained the guidelines of the 12th party congress to standing committee members.

At the discussions, standing committee members reviewed the history of our party and discussed the historic significance of the congress. They said: The 12th party congress has a profound significance in the history of our party. The seventh party congress unified the ideology of our party and inspired its spirit to win victories in the war of resistance against Japan and in the war of liberation. The 12th party congress summed up both positive and negative experience of our country's revolution and construction and will certainly create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Standing committee members continued: The third plenum of the party Central Committee fundamentally smashed the serious fetters of the longstanding left mistakes, corrected the guiding ideology of our party and defined anew the Marxist ideological line, resulting in the third historic change. We should never underestimate the historic role of the third plenum. If we say that the Zunyi meeting enabled the party to take the broad road, we should believe that after the historic change, our party will increasingly develop in the future and the situation will become better and better, though there is a great difference in historical conditions.

Participants discussed ways to study the documents of the congress. Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, put forward three demands: 1) We should seriously study the documents of the congress in order to fully understand the spirit and essence of the documents by ourselves but should not wait for others' instructions. 2) We should attend to plans. Bearing in mind the actual situation, all departments must devise ways and reliable measures to put forward the target and measures of quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural production value. 3) Attention should be placed on the current tasks. From now on, all party members and cadres should actually set themselves examples in studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU URGES UNITY WITH CPC

SK221139 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] On 22 October JILIN RIBAO carries on its front page an article by Comrade Qiang Xiaochu entitled "Acting in Unison Politically With the CPC Central Committee is the Guarantee for Creating a New Situation of Socialist Modernization."

The article states: The 12th CPC Congress has profound historic significance and practical and immediate importance. In scientifically summing up both positive and negative experience gained in history, the opening speech and report at the 12th CPC Congress put forward the task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and displayed a grand and heartening blueprint. This is where the desire of our party and the people lies. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, we must believe in the new situation and task and display the revolutionary spirit and hardworking principle in fulfilling the glorious historic task. We must do a great quantity of work in all fields. But the most important rule among hundreds of thousands of ones for a Communist and a party cadre is to march forward in political unison with the party Central Committee.

It is the basic principle for all Communists and all party organizations and an important guarantee for the study of the guidelines of the 12th party congress with a view to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The article states: Only by acting in unison can the entire party achieve success in revolution. Being a party which leads a big country with a population of 1 billion, the CPC cannot do without either high-level democracy or high-level centralism on the basis of high-level democracy. Only by earnestly and thoroughly implementing the party's democratic centralism can we faithfully abide by the CPC Central Committee's correct instructions in politics, ideology, organization and action.

The article states: Owing to a failure in thoroughly eliminating the anarchistic influences of the Great Cultural Revolution, in which there were neither organizations nor discipline, various exploiting class ideas still corrode the people. Problems of impurity in ideology, work style and organization within the party have not been totally dealt with. Some persons in our party and our revolutionary ranks who have been deeply influenced by leftist thinking still have meager understanding of the party's line, principles and policies set forth in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Some even adopt suspicious, passive and antagonistic attitudes toward these principles and policies. Most of them have problems in understanding, and few of them, with ulterior motives, obstinately maintain erroneous things applied in the period before the third plenary session and even before the Cultural Revolution. Of course, they cannot act in unison in politics with the CPC Central Committee, and they run counter to the principles and policies. Though they are few in number, they have a certain capacity for maneuver. Therefore, in acting in unison in politics with the CPC Central Committee, it is necessary to eliminate various forms of interference and wage necessary struggles against them.

The article points out: Acting in unison in politics with the CPC Central Committee is not an abstract term and empty slogan but should be practically carried out with concrete deeds. In the current sense, efforts should be made to earnestly study and profoundly master the 12th CPC Congress guidelines, implement to the letter the combat outline set forth by the 12th CPC Congress and uphold the party's line in politics, ideology and organization.

The article states: In acting in unison politically with the CPC Central Committee, it is necessary not only to resolutely support the central authorities in ideology, but also to absolutely abide by the unified command of the central authorities in organization and action, and resolutely implement the decisions and instructions issued by the central authorities. Under no circumstance should we say yes and mean no, or overtly agree but covertly oppose. Efforts should be made to follow the organizational principles of the new party constitution, such as individuals abide by organizations, the minority abides by majority, lower organizations abide by higher organizations and all party organizations and members abide by the CPC National Congress and the CPC Central Committee. By no means should we indulge in factionalism and set up mountain strongholds, or indulge in the despicable acts of forming groups by taking advantage of powerful higher-ups and displaying the fraternal spirit of gangs. Resolute efforts should be made to oppose the trend of extreme democracy and the undisciplined and liberalist acts of refusing to implement the party's line, principles and policies because they are not in conformity with personal interests, resulting in complaints and passive resistance. All words and deeds of every party member and revolutionary cadre cannot run counter to the party's regulations and rules.

In conclusion, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu's article states: Acting in unison politically with the CPC Central Committee should not be regarded as a task to be fulfilled only by personnel in charge of party work but should be regarded as a political and organizational principle commonly followed by personnel in charge of political, economic, cultural and educational, and scientific and technical work. History has shown that our revolutionary cause is flourishing and invincible only when the entire party has acted in unison in politics, ideology and action with the CPC Central Committee. On the contrary, our revolutionary cause will suffer from losses or failure when localities across the country act independently and defiantly, make decisions for themselves and go their own way.

Therefore, acting in unison in politics with the CPC Central Committee is the vital guarantee for carrying forward the excellent situation, successfully implementing the 12th CPC Congress guidelines, making further progress in achieving the two civilizations and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

JILIN WORK CONFERENCE ON MILITIA TRAINING ENDS

SK301305 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The provincial work conference on militia training held by the provincial military district concluded in Changchun today. The conference analyzed the situation of militia training of the province over the years, summed up and exchanged experiences in training militiamen, determined some standing problems in training militiamen and discussed ways to create a new situation of militia training in 1983. Thirteen departments including departments of Yanji, Yitong and (Kuancheng) Districts in Changchun Municipality delivered briefs on their experiences in training militiamen. A military skill demonstration was held by six excellent military instructors from various PLA units stationed in the province.

The conference held: The situation of militia training in the province from 1982 has been good. By the end of September, the province had overfulfilled its annual mission of militia training.

The conference called on all militiamen of the province to make contributions to the realization of the general fighting objective of quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value, to the three fundamental turns for the better and to putting the militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU RECEIVES ORPHANS 27 OCT

SK010559 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Excerpt] In April Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, received a letter from three brothers and sisters -- (Yang Yurong, Yang Yuqiou and Yang Yulin) -- at the (Fenghua) colliery.

Qiang Xiaochu learned that while the gang of four was on a rampage, they became orphans at a mine. After that, they were brought up by (Sun Jingsheng), a veteran party member and armyman transferred to civilian work. Qiang Xiaochu personally wrote an ebullient letter to encourage them, from which they learned a profound lesson.

Recently (Yang Yulin) joined the CYL and the PLA to be a glorious soldier in response to the party's call. On 27 October, with grateful feelings, the three orphans reported to the provincial CPC committee on their ideological progress and problems, the progress of their study and their working conditions. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu received them.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG AT CPC COMMITTEE PLENUM

SK290616 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The sixth enlarged session of the fifth provincial CPC committee set forth six tasks for the coming winter and spring period: 1) efforts should be made to organize party members and the masses to study the documents of the 12th party congress; 2) attention should be paid to economic work; 3) results should be achieved in restructuring organizations and building leading bodies; 4) the preparatory work for party consolidation should be done well; 5) the building of socialist spiritual civilization should be further pushed forward; 6) a proper arrangement for the well-being of the people should be made.

The session called on the party members and people of the province to take the guidelines of the 12th party congress as guidance to open further a new situation for Liaoning Province and to work hard to realize the grand objective and all the tasks set forth at the 12th party congress.

The session was held in Shenyang on 22-28 October. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, Li Huang, permanent secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a report entitled "Thoroughly Study and Implement the Guidelines of the 12th Party Congress and Earnestly Attain Good Achievements in the Work of the Coming Winter and Spring." Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the session. Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a closing speech.

All the participants insisted on the style of study of integrating theory with practice and bringing democracy into full play. They had a lively discussion on how to further study and implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress, on what Liaoning should do while the whole nation quadruples its output targets and on various forms of work. In order to develop the work of the coming winter and spring, we should have a unified understanding of the guidelines of the documents of the 12th party congress and lay a correct ideological basis.

The session put stress on firmly grasping the economic work. The session pointed out: This year the economic situation of the province is very good, but attention should be paid to some unfavorable factors. In the coming winter and spring, we will meet some difficult questions. The party committees at all levels should make efforts to arouse the cadres and people's political enthusiasm, arousing it by study of the documents of the 12th party congress, to develop the production and work. The broad masses of cadres and the people should work hard in order to conquer difficulties in a unified way. In rural areas, efforts should be made to train cadres during the coming winter and spring period.

In line with the guidelines of the 12th party congress, we should attend to summing up, improving, developing and upgrading production responsibility systems. In the previous period, our minds were not free enough, so we did not give free rein to implementing the responsibility system of signing contracts with households for specialized production and, in particular, the system of letting households assume full responsibility for farm work. The masses' enthusiasm was obstructed to a certain extent and could not be brought into full play.

In the previous period, the agricultural production responsibility system was taken as a "three-dependence" team by which poverty could not be overcome because of incomplete understanding. The agricultural production responsibility system is a measure by which we can not only overcome poverty but can also step up to prosperity. Both poor teams and rich ones should conduct it and teams engaged in field crops and paddy crops may also implement it. We should further emancipate our minds with regard to the system of signing contracts with households for specialized production and the system of letting households assume full responsibility for farm work; especially the system of letting households assume full responsibility for farm work.

We should concentrate our efforts on diversified economy on the premise of attending to grain production. The key to success in developing the diversified economy lies in doing a good job in responsibility system enactment. Efforts should be made to make overall arrangements for peasants, leave proper leeway for them, sign contracts with them, assign specialized work and set up a network among different production teams. The system of signing contracts with individuals or households for specialized production should be stressed. Great attention should be paid to developing those households engaged in specialized production and key production so as to achieve the requirements of ideological followup, technical support and convenient transportation.

The industrial and communications fronts and the capital constructions fronts should further tap the potentiality among enterprises and try every possible means to improve economic results. We should ensure a three-percent increase and strive to obtain a four-percent increase in the 1982 industrial output plans. We should continue to conduct enterprise consolidation and conscientiously popularize the economic responsibility system to further raise economic results.

Energy resources will be in short supply in the coming winter and spring. All trades and professions should smash self-absorbed thinking and try every means possible to conserve energy while achieving a steady increase in output. The session pointed out: At present, the five-stress and four-beauty campaign has brought us a concrete situation for conducting education in communist ideology and morality and revolutionary disciplines.

FANG YI VISITS COMMUNE FAMILY IN GANSU PROVINCE

SK031035 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, accompanied by Provincial Governor Li Dengying, Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and member of the State Council, on 30 September inspected (Shuangwan) Commune in Jinchang Municipality and visited commune members of (Chenjiagou) brigade. In (Shuangwan) Commune, each person has produced 1,000 jin of wheat on average this year. Per capita, each can market more than one ton of beets to the state. On the edge of a beetfield, Comrade Feng Yi asked a cadre of the commune about the growth of beets. Owing to the amount of sunshine and big differences in temperature, the Hexi corridor is suitable for growing beets. The yield of beets and the rate of sugar composition are high. Comrade Fang Yi paid great attention to the beet production of this commune.

While in (Chenjiagou) brigade, Comrade Fang Yi visited the family of (Wang Miankui), a commune member. On seeing the television antenna put up in the yard, Comrade Fang Yi said with smile: I never expected that families here would have television sets. (Wang Miankui), who is 61 years old, happily met the guests and engaged in small talk with them. There are three generations with 15 family members in Wang's family. Per capita, the family has been distributed over 800 jin of wheat this year, including the wheat harvested from their private plots. The elder Wang said that his family's grain was relatively less than others. The family has also bred 17 head of sheep and 5 pigs. They have radios and a sewing machine. Fang Yi asked the elder Wang whether his family fixed farm output quotas on a household basis. (Wang Miankui) answered the system would be implemented immediately. Fang Yi asked again: What on earth do you think about the system of fixing farm quotas on a household basis? (Wang Miankui) answered: I think it is good. Fang Yi said: The situation will be better when this system is implemented.

FENG JIXIN ATTENDS CLOSE OF GANSU CYL CONGRESS

HK220202 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Sixth Gansu Provincial CYL Congress concluded on 21 October. CPC Central Committee alternate member Hu Jintao was elected secretary of the provincial CYL committee. During the congress the spirit of the 12th party congress was conveyed and the congress documents were seriously studied. The participants discussed and approved the work report "Hold Aloft the Banner of Communism and Strive To Create a New Situation in the Province's CYL Work," discussed and approved a resolution on implementing the 12th party congress spirit, and elected 6th Gansu Provincial CYL Committee and delegates to attend the 11th National CYL Congress.

The sixth provincial CYL committee elected by the congress has 53 members and 14 alternate members. There are seven standing committee members. (Miao Xia), (Kong Zhaofang) and (Wang Tongzhi) were elected deputy secretaries of the committee.

Responsible comrades of Gansu Province, the Lanzhou PLA units and Gansu Military District Feng Jixin, Du Yide, Wang Bingxiang, Liu Bing, Guo Hongchao, Li Bin, He Jianshan and Lan Tianmin attended the closing ceremony.

Comrade Feng Jixin made a speech. He put forward three hopes regarding CYL work: 1) The CYL should be built into a school for studying and attaining communism; 2) The CYL should become a shock force in creating a new situation in socialist modernization; 3) The whole party should attach importance to and care about CYL work.

LANZHOU PLA'S XIAO HUA SERVES IN LANZHOU SHOP

HK240327 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Summary] Xiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units and secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, Deputy Secretary Guo Hongchao and Vice Governor Li Qiyang served behind the counter at various shops in Lanzhou on 23 October. They worked with the shop assistants in preparing the shops for opening time and in serving customers.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN SENDS ODA DEATH CONDOLENCE

HK220215 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Mr Oda, vice chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association and chairman of the Akita Prefecture Japan-China Friendship Delegation died of cancer on 5 October, at the age of 76. Mr Oda was a firm friend of the Chinese people. He engaged for a long time in undertakings to promote friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. In recent years he made important contributions in promoting and developing friendly ties between Akita Prefecture and City and Gansu Province and Lanzhou Municipality. Gansu provincial leaders Feng Jixin, Li Dengying, Ge Shiyang, and Xu Feiqing; (Gu Qingchun), vice chairman of the provincial association for friendly ties with foreign countries; and Lanzhou Mayor Wu Xiuliang sent cables of condolence on the death of Mr Oda.

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI ADDRESSES ECONOMIC MEETING

OW010813 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee recently held an enlarged meeting to discuss questions on what should be done during the coming winter and spring periods in order to make the rural economy prosper as soon as possible, how to boldly let the peasants engage in economic diversification and become well off through their own labor, and how to promote production in industrial and communications departments to raise their economic results, increase their income and turn their losing tide to show profits. The meeting also urged the various other professions and trades to promote similar discussions according to their actual conditions.

At the conclusion of the enlarged meeting, Li Xuezhi, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, said that the morale and work styles of party committees at all levels decide whether a new situation can be brought into existence.

Touching on the question of laying a good foundation to quadruple the region's economy, Li Xuezhi said that Ningxia is endowed with rich natural resources and great potentials for economic development. The Hetao Plain known as the Southern Chang Jiang Valley of the Great Wall region has over 3 million mu of farmland. The region's barren lands suitable for farming average 3.5 mu per capita. Its semibarren grasslands average approximately 10 mu per capita. Thus, Ningxia has great potentials for developing agriculture, animal husbandry and sideline occupational production. Ningxia also has rich coal and water resources which constitute favorable conditions for developing energy industries and industries that consume a lot of energy. In addition, Ningxia's coal, electric power, chemical, machinery, light and textile industries are built on a considerably firm technological foundation.

Li Xuezhi said: Although Ningxia is located in a frontier region with a backward economy, the objective of quadrupling its economic output is attainable if its hardworking spirit can be integrated with the scientific approach of seeking truth from facts and if it strives to rely on its own efforts and hard work to raise its economic results.

LI XUEZHI AT NINGXIA MILITARY DISTRICT CONGRESS

HK250503 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 82 p 1

[Report: "Ningxia Military District Convenes Congress of Progressives in Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Excerpts] A Ningxia Military District congress of progressive units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization solemnly opened in the military district hall on 7 October.

Li Xuezhì, first secretary of the Ningxia Hui Regional CPC Committee and first political commissar of Ningxia Military District, spoke at the congress. Military District Commander Chen Ruyi delivered a speech of greetings. Second Political Commissar Qi Anchang conveyed the spirit of the 12th party congress. Regional federation of trade unions Vice Chairman Yu Da delivered a speech of greetings on behalf of the region's workers.

Comrade Li Xuezhì extended warm greetings in his speech on behalf of the regional CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC. He hoped that the representatives would seriously study and implement the 12th party congress spirit, and work hard in their various posts to score still more outstanding achievements and make still greater contributions in building a high degree of material and spiritual civilization and building a modernized, regularized and revolutionized army.

Other responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Ningxia and Yinchuan present at the congress were Wang Jinzhang, Ma Sizhong, Zhang Junxian, Lin Shan and Feng Mao.

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI ON QUADRUPLING OUTPUT

OW231104 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Yinchuan, 19 Oct (XINHUA) -- After inspecting the study of the 12th party congress' documents in some units, Li Xuezhì, first secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, said: In studying and implementing the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress, attention should be paid to adhering to the party's ideological line and thoroughly studying and correctly implementing these guidelines.

After the conclusion of the 12th party congress Li Xuezhì inspected the study of the congress' documents and implementation of its guidelines in some localities. During the inspection, he discovered that a few factories and rural communes blindly proposed to quadruple the production of their products or grain crops without thoroughly studying the congress' documents or making a thorough investigation and analysis. In view of the study style of not seeking to understand things thoroughly, Li Xuezhì emphatically pointed out at various meetings: Running through the 12th party congress' documents is the party's ideological line characterized by proceeding from reality in truth from facts and testing and developing truth through practice. In studying and implementing the 12th party congress' guidelines, we must adhere to the party's ideological line and concentrate on carefully reading the congress' documents and having a thorough grasp of their essence. People in all units should first gain a preliminary understanding of these documents and then deepen their study of them. It would be very difficult for us to map out a practical and effective plan to make progress if we failed to thoroughly understand the essence of these documents, to probe into the whys and wherefores, to make a serious investigation and study of Ningxia's past and present conditions and to analyze the trend of development.

Li Xuezhi pointed out: In considering how to attain the strategic objective of "quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production" set by the 12th party congress, all localities and units should understand its basic meaning and pay attention to proceeding from their own actual conditions and should not mechanically copy anything without making an analysis of it. This strategic objective is a requirement for the country as a whole. When it is implemented in an area, trade or unit, the situation may be quite different. Some units may be able to do more than quadruple the gross annual value of their production while others may not be able to do so. The growth rate of those units which produce products in short supply is getting higher and higher, while those units which turn out products in excess may not need to quadruple their production and may even have to suspend their production and convert to producing other products. This calls for a revolutionary spirit and scientific approach. Every possible effort should be made to fulfill targets that can and should be attained through hard work. We should not force ourselves to fulfill targets that cannot be attained even through hard work or that need not be attained. We can no longer "do things in a massive and unplanned way" and "demand uniformity in everything."

He also said: To realize this strategic objective, all areas and units should start doing some practical, painstaking and meticulous work to lay a foundation, properly solve problems left over from history in the first 10 years and create conditions for vigorous economic development in the second 10 years. If we only engage in empty talk about quadrupling our output, we are bound to issue confused orders and move up and down without any results.

Li Xuezhi called for cadres at various levels and numerous party members to understand the internal relations between the other militant tasks set by the 12th party congress while making efforts to carry them out and to dialectically analyze and deal with those internal relations according to the party's ideological line. Otherwise, they will opt to go to extremes and have one-sided views. When people have one-sided views, they may return to the beaten track along which "leftist" mistakes were committed before and during the "Cultural Revolution."

LIANG BUTING WATCHES CULTURAL SHOW IN XINING

HK010224 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Summary] The visiting Liaoning song and dance troupe gave its first performance in Xining on 30 October. Leading comrades of the province Liang Buting, Zhang Guosheng, Zhao Haifeng, Song Lin and Ma Wanli attended and were photographed together with the troupe.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING COMMENTS ON INTELLECTUALS

HK290257 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liang Buting recently pointed out: Further improving work concerning intellectuals is an important aspect of implementing the 12th party congress spirit in our province. Liang Buting gave this view in a comment on some material.

In his comment, Liang Buting said: This draft is being circulated by the organization department to the party groups of all departments and bureaus and to prefectural and municipal CPC committees. They should also read it and discuss it in connection with reality. They should check on whether they still have any miscarriages of justice that have not yet been corrected, on whether any new miscarriages of justice have occurred, on whether there is any leftist prejudice in dealing with cadres, especially intellectuals and specialists, and on whether the policy on them has been implemented properly, and if not, why not. They should also discuss how to do a good job in work concerning intellectuals in the future, how to avoid an abnormal outflow and so on. I think this is an important aspect of implementing the 12th party congress spirit in our province.

The provincial CPC committee's organization department has already circulated Comrade Liang Buting's comments to all prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees and the party groups and committees of all provincial CPC committee departments and provincial units. The department has demanded that the comrades of party groups and committees of all units further check on the implementation of the party's cadre policy, and especially its policy of intellectuals, in accordance with Comrade Liang Buting's comments. They must solve problems that should have been solved but have not been.

QINGHAI'S ZHANG GUOSHENG ON STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK310643 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee and government held a mobilization rally of the provincial party and government organs on 30 October for reforming the administrative structure. Cadres at and above office level in these organs attended the rally. Comrade Liang Buting presided and spoke.

Comrade Zhang Guosheng made a mobilization speech. He said: Reforming the administrative structure is an important aspect of implementing the 12th party congress spirit and a major task now facing us. Qinghai's provincial-level leading organs are duplicated, there are too many levels, and their arrangement is very irrational. The cadre establishment grows larger all the time. The phenomenon of overstaffing is more or less universal. All this causes the serious consequences of lack of integration, disputes over trifles, and an ever-deteriorating bureaucratic atmosphere. The work of the organ is less and less able to meet the needs of socialist modernization. It can be said that the reform of the administrative structure now in progress is the organizational preparation for accomplishing the four modernizations and a planned and measured transformation of the superstructure. By making a success of this reform we will be better able to implement the party's line, principles and policies, more effectively push the reforms of the economic systems and so on, speed up the progress of the four modernizations and accomplish the general task put forward by the 12th party congress.

Comrade Zhang Guosheng spoke on the four principles for carrying out the current reform of the administrative structure:

1. The arrangement of the organs must be based on the needs of work and help to overcome bureaucratism and improve office efficiency. We can only employ people if there is something for them to do; we must certainly not create jobs to accommodate people.
2. The new leadership groups must be keen and capable. It is necessary to go on making them revolutionized, younger, better educated and more specialized.
3. We must promote cadres with ability and political integrity who are in the prime of life to leadership posts. Every leadership group must have one or two relatively young comrades with specialized knowledge who can get things going. We must also pay attention to assigning minority-nationality cadres.
4. The establishment must be changed. In the new establishment it is necessary appropriately to increase the proportion of professional personnel and reduce the numbers of administrators.

Comrade Zhang Quosheng said: In reforming the administrative structure, we must follow the principle of separating enterprises, administration, and undertakings and draw clear demarcation lines between the political power organs and the organizations of enterprises and undertakings. We must change the situation of lack of separation of party and government, multiheaded leadership in economic work, bringing in reinforcements to hold the pass, and decentralized management. We must change the situation of excessive holding of duplicate or meaningless posts by leading cadres.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI ON HU CONGRESS SPEECH

HK200410 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] In order to implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and to convey, study and implement the spirit of the speech made by Comrade Hu Yaobang before leading cadres of provincial organs in Xian not long ago, the provincial CPC committee held a meeting of secretaries of prefectural and municipal party committees in Xian from 6-15 October. Attendants were secretaries of all prefectural and municipal committees and a section of leaders of organs and units directly subordinate to the provincial authorities, totalling more than 50 people. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over this meeting. Participants, guided by the spirit of the 12th party congress, seriously studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech. They unanimously held: Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech fully affirmed the achievements of our province's work and put forth his ardent expectations of us. Comrade Hu Yaobang demanded of us that our minds be further emancipated and that reform be carried out in a more courageous way. His words are completely applicable to the actual conditions of our work and thinking and greatly inspire us to emancipate our minds, courageously carry out reform, strive for the best and forge ahead.

In accordance with Comrade Hu Yaobang's demand of achieving the grand objective of attaining slightly more than quadruple the output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century, comrades attending the meeting drew up programs and measures for the province and their localities in connection with realities.

Comrades repeatedly said: To emancipate our minds and to realize the objective of quadrupling output value, we must act according to Comrade Hu Yaobang's instruction about the following four principles: Stress should not be laid merely on making the state rich, but the peasants should also be made rich; stress should not be laid merely on grain production, but diversification must be also emphasized; stress should not be laid only on existing industry, but great efforts should also be made to develop energy and transportation; and we should not stay at the current level of planning, management, science and technology, but we should energetically raise our level and create new and higher productivity.

Comrades said: These principles help us to emancipate our minds and point the way to enlivening the economy and realizing the objective of quadrupling output value. Through study and discussion, comrades attending the meeting have deepened their understanding and heightened their confidence and have clearer understanding about the orientation of advance and the objective of the struggles.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee Yu Mingtao, Zhang Ze, Jiang Yi, Yan Kelun, Chen Yuanfang, Zhang Fanghai, Xie Huaide, Bai Wenhua and Lu Jianren also made speeches at the meeting. They unanimously said: We must resolutely implement the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, follow the guidance of the spirit of the 12th party congress and strive to make more contributions to the realization of the objective of attaining slightly more than quadruple the output value by the end of this century in our province. Comrade Ma Wenrui made a concluding speech at the end of the meeting.

SHAANXI GOVERNOR ON IMPLEMENTING CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK291151 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Shaanxi Provincial Governor Yu Mingtao, who is also a secretary of the provincial CPC committee and was a delegate to the 12th CPC National Congress, conveyed the spirit of the 12th party congress at a conference on publicizing and studying the congress documents sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee. He particularly conveyed Comrade Hu Yaobang's ardent expectations of this province.

Hu Yaobang was quoted as saying: In the course of modernization and the building of the two civilizations, we should pay attention to two special points; that is, we should further emancipate our minds and be more courageous in carrying out reforms. Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, as long as we work out more effective measures and properly carry out reforms, it is possible to fulfill the task of quadrupling output value within 20 years. It is even possible to overfulfill this task a bit.

Comrade Yu Mingtao said: In accordance with the strategic objective for economic construction set forth at the 12th party congress and the concrete conditions of Shaanxi Province, the general objective of our province for the period between now and the end of this century is to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in our province, that is, to achieve a gross annual value of 62 billion yuan by the end of this century.

He said: In order to fulfill this arduous task, we should pay attention to the following questions:

1. Further enliven the economy.
2. Correctly handle the relationship between grain production and diversification.
3. Give full play to the role of existing industrial enterprises and try to achieve better economic results.
4. Energetically develop textile and other light industries and further rationalize the industrial structure.
5. Do a good job in capital construction with stress on energy and transport.
6. On the basis of upholding the principle of taking the planned economy as primary and regulation by market mechanism as supplementary, give full play to the leading role of state-run industry and actively develop collective enterprises.
7. Open broader financial resources and do a good job in increasing income and limiting expenditures.
8. Further implement the policy toward intellectuals and take concrete steps to solve difficulties confronted by middle-aged intellectuals.

SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

HK300421 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The 17th meeting of the Fifth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Xian on 27 October. From 27 October to the morning of 28 October, the meeting seriously studied and discussed the 12th party congress documents, Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and his speech at the gathering of leading provincial cadres convened by the provincial CPC committee.

A full session was held on the afternoon of 28 October. Vice Governor Bai Jinian gave a report on agricultural questions. (Wang Dengjie), deputy director of the provincial water conservation and electric power bureau, reported on the province's water conservation work. (Wang Langtao), deputy director of the provincial zoning committee, reported on investigations of the province's agricultural resources and on agricultural zoning.

Chang Lifu, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided. Vice Chairmen Hu Bingyun, Yang Wenhai, Zhang Yichen, Sun Zuobin, Lin Yinru, Liu Haibin, Hou Zonglian, Yuan Zhengting, Zhang Hanwu, Dong Xueyuan, Shi Feng, Xiong Yingdong and Liu Lizhen attended the meeting.

(Feng Yitai), vice president of the provincial higher people's court; (Wang Guozhen), deputy provincial procurator; and responsible persons of provincial government departments and of some county, municipal and district people's congress standing committees attended as observers. The meeting continued panel discussions on 29 October.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI ON FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION

HK260720 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpts] According to a SHAANXI RIBAO report, Mr Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, while inspecting Liquan County's irrigated area capital construction work on autumn and winter farmland yesterday, stressed that in developing agricultural production, we must rely first on policy and then on science. We must also do a good job of farmland capital construction. We must stress proceeding from reality in making plans. We must strengthen organizational leadership and energetically try to create a new situation in agricultural production.

Accompanied by (Su Zhi), secretary of the Xianyang Prefectural CPC Committee, and (Zhang Weiyue), assistant director of the administrative office, and other comrades, Comrade Ma Wenrui; Xie Huaide, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and (Su Chengju), member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee [words indistinct] inspected Hongwei, Chengguan, Zhaoshen, Fengshu, Jiandong, Yanxia, Yizhanggu, Jitu and other communes's farmland capital construction sites. While making an inspection, they listened to a briefing by (Li Shiyuan), secretary of the CPC Committee of Liquan County.

The main aim of Liquan County's autumn and winter farmland capital construction this year is to properly link up production tools and strengthen the irrigation responsibility system. At present, 440 farmland irrigation projects of various kinds have been launched throughout the county, involving more than 55,000 workers. After studying the progress of various projects, Comrade Ma Wenrui and other comrades of the CPC provincial committee affirmed the practice of this county. Comrade Ma Wenrui said that the approach adopted by Liquan County is commendable. In calling an on-the-spot meeting on the irrigated area's farmland capital construction and afforestation, the prefectural CPC committee and the administrative office should seriously sum up and popularize this county's experiences. This should also be done by various other areas.

While on the inspection trip, Comrade Ma Wenrui listened to briefings by chief responsible persons of the Xianyang Prefectural CPC Committee and the administrative office.

Inspired by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, Xianyang Prefecture has energetically tried to promote agricultural production. It has called two on-the-spot prefecturewide meetings on autumn and winter farmland capital construction work. Comrade Ma Wenrui praised the successful experiences of Xianyang Prefecture. He stressed that Xianyang Prefecture attached importance to investigation and research, took different conditions into consideration [words indistinct] made early plans, planted seeds early, and strengthened leadership. Thus, marked achievements were scored. The comrades of the two prefectures of Baoji and Weinan should come here for an inspection.

Comrade Ma Wenrui also said that the various parts of the irrigated area must perfect the irrigation responsibility system. If such work is not done well, the agricultural production responsibility system cannot be considered perfect. Especially since the mass responsibility system for work [words indistinct] was introduced, the masses have shown great concern over this problem. We must first take care of this matter in a proper and solid manner. This is also an important part of unified planning.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI CALLS FOR LEARNING FROM HERO

HK210408 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Summary] Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui spoke at a forum on publicizing the fine deeds of Zhang Hua on 18 October. He said: "Zhang Hua was a Lei Feng-style person. His moving deeds embodied lofty communist spirit. We must publicize this progressive typical example in depth and conduct vivid education in communist ideology for the people, youths and juveniles throughout the province."

Present at the forum were Bai Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and responsible comrades of the Military Medical University No 4 and of Shaanxi provincial propaganda units.

Ma Wenrui said: The heroism of Zhang Hua in sacrificing himself for others has set a brilliant example for us. GUANGMING RIBAO has already carried serialized reports on his deeds. The provincial press and radio must continue to carry out propaganda work well and not relax their efforts. He said: "The 12th party congress has set the building of socialist spiritual civilization as a strategic task. The party Central Committee is resolved to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood in the next 5 years. Our propaganda work must strive to make contributions in these respects. There has now been very great progress in social mood, but there are still many problems. There are not many youths and juveniles as progressive and highly aware as Zhang Hua; the number of particularly backward ones is also very small. The great majority are in a middling situation; they demand to advance. We must precisely publicize with great fanfare progressive typical examples who shine with the brilliance of communist ideology, so as to stimulate those in the middle to turn progressive and the backward ones to catch up."

SHAANXI COUNTY HOLDS MEMORIAL FOR LUO JIANFU

HK251140 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 82 p 1

[Report: "Meeting Held in Shaanxi's Lintong County To Posthumously Honor Luo Jianfu, Microelectronics Expert"]

[Text] A meeting on learning from Luo Jianfu and to posthumously confer on him the title of outstanding Communist Party member and special model worker was held on the morning of 16 October in Shaanxi's Lintong County, where Luo Jianfu worked during his lifetime. More than 1,200 experts, technicians and workers who attended the meeting were filled with a feeling of great reverence.

The meeting was sponsored by the provincial CPC committee and the government and Ministry of Space Industry. Chen Yuanfang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Li Xue, vice minister of the Ministry of Space Industry; and Liu Geng, vice governor of the province attended the meeting. Addressing the meeting, Vice Minister Li Xue said that during his whole life, Comrade Luo Jianfu always stuck to the lofty ideal of communism, undertook the specific practice of communism, never flinched from difficulties, was never afraid before the jaws of death when ill and really gave his all, until his heart stopped beating, for the cause of the party and people. His deeds serve to refute the so-called idle dream of communism and prove that the communist ideology and practice have always existed in our daily life. We should learn from his inflexible faith in communism, his spirit of sacrificing his life for the socialist undertaking, and his lofty morality of utter devotion to others without any thought of himself. Li Xue urged all party members, in particular cadres of party members of the aviation department, to take the lead in study, rectify party style and strengthen party spirit by attaining marked achievements in this respect. He called on all personnel of the aviation department to fulfill all tasks posed by the 12th CPC Congress and to create a new situation in the aviation industry by following the example of Luo Jianfu.

Finally, Chen Yuanfang read the decision of the provincial CPC committee on learning from Luo Jianfu and then addressed the meeting.

URUMQI'S TAN YOULIN'S WORK REPORT TO PLA CPC

HK260532 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] In his work report to the 6th CPC congress of the Urumqi PLA units, Comrade Tan Youlin pointed out that as the CPC committees at all levels of the Urumqi PLA units have resolutely carried out the line, guiding principles and policies laid down by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and have tried their best, both in terms of guiding ideology and actual work to correct things which had been thrown into disorder, the mental attitude of the PLA units has been profoundly changed and great successes have been achieved in various work. Now, the PLA units are striding toward the goal of revolutionization, modernization and regularization.

According to Tan Youlin, the hallmark of the profound change in the mental attitude of the PLA units and the significant successes in various major tasks are as follows:

1) The PLA units have resolutely carried out the line, guiding principles and policies laid down by the party, have reached a common understanding and unity of action based on the line, guiding principles and policies laid down at the 3d plenary session and the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and have shifted their focal point of work to preparations against work centering around education and training. Both the political consciousness and understanding of policies by the PLA units have been remarkably enhanced, and the leadership of party committees at all levels over ideological work has also been strengthened.

2) Since the PLA units have launched the drive to build socialist spiritual civilization, of which communism is the core, and have quickened the pace of its program of revolutionization, modernization and regularization; and, since the CPC committee of the Urumqi PLA units and all CPC committees at lower levels have promoted the work of building socialist spiritual civilization as the fundamental ideological work for the units, and extensively and thoroughly launched the drive to enhance socialist spiritual civilization which is characterized by the four have's, three stresses and two fear not's, a healthy atmosphere is now prevailing in the army; new people, new things and new habits are taking shape; and a large number of advanced units and advanced individuals in building spiritual civilization are emerging.

3) Since the PLA units have strengthened party building work, party style has been significantly improved. Since the third plenary session, the CPC committee of the Urumqi PLA units and all CPC committees at lower levels have concentrated their attention on the implementation of the guiding principles, have repeatedly recognized party committees at and above the regimental level and party branches at the grassroots level, and have emphatically solved the problem of keeping pace with the political line of the party's central authorities, the problem of enforcing democratic centralism and strengthening collective leadership, and the problem of opposing privileges, overcoming bureaucracy, individualism and liberalism, and redressing unhealthy trends. Through the rectification of party style and party discipline and the strengthening of party education, they have redressed to varying degree various unhealthy trends and are recovering our party's fine traditions and style. Thus, the role of the party as the force at core, the role of party branches as a powerful fighting force, and the role of party members as pioneers and models have been remarkably strengthened.

4) Since the Urumqi PLA units have conscientiously enforced the assessment and training system for cadres, great success has been achieved in the building of the contingent of leading cadres.

5) Since the PLA units have conscientiously implemented the strategic principle of active defense and have further carried out various tasks in preparation against war, the military and political quality of the units and the ability of various arms of the services to fight in coordination have been further improved.

6) The Urumqi PLA units have given full play to the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and have thus further strengthened the unity between the army and the government, between the army and the people and between different nationalities. The Urumqi PLA units' CPC committee and all the CPC committees at lower levels placed the improvement of the relationship between the army and the government and between the army and the people and the strengthening of the unity between different nationalities on the important agenda after the third plenary session and have since devoted much effort to this field. According to an incomplete survey, since 1979, the Urumqi PLA units have devoted 2.47 million work days and sent more than 98,700 trucks to help the people in production; planted 6.2 million trees; given medical treatment to 1.37 million people; and sent more than 54,000 people and 119 airplanes to assist in disasters. In this way they have vigorously supported socialist construction in the region and effectively improved the relationship between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and have thus created a new situation in the unity between the army and the government, between the army and the people and between different nationalities.

Tan Youlin said: In reviewing our work since the third plenary session, we must affirm that our achievements are the main aspect of our work. However, we must also be aware that some problems still remain. We must conscientiously implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, try our best to keep our thinking, style and work in line with the demand of the new period, enhance our revolutionary vigor, make every effort and thus make greater contributions to the struggle to create a new situation in the building of Urumqi PLA units.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO INSPECTS PLA WAREHOUSE

HK260811 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 22 October, Commander Xiao Quanfu, First Political Commissar Wang Enmao, Political Commissar Tan Youlin, and other leading comrades of the Urumqi PLA units inspected a certain communications equipment warehouse of the Urumqi PLA units. They encouraged the commanders and fighters of this unit to further conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, continue to do a good job in operating, managing and using the warehouse, and make greater contributions in creating a new situation in the building of the army."

In recent years this unit has achieved great success in enhancing the regularization standard and the scientific management of the warehouse. Being proficient in their own professional work, every member of the unit can efficiently and accurately carry out his work, even in the dark.

"During the inspection, Xiao Quanfu, Wang Enmao, Tan Youlin and other comrades inquired about the general circumstances of the warehouse in detail; had a look at the automatically-controlled monitoring counter installed by the unit itself; witnessed the delivery of materials in the dark; and saw mechanical loading and unloading performances, the extinguishing of fire in collaboration with the masses, and the formation performance by the commanders and the fighters." They encouraged the commanders and fighters of the unit to make further efforts to build the warehouse into a model unit of the Urumqi PLA command.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO STRESSES SYSTEM REFORMS

HK280346 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] While inspecting work in Karamai, Altay, Tacheng, Bortala and Yili Prefectures and Municipalities in the first 10 days of October, Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao stressed: In order to implement the 12th party congress spirit and ensure the smooth progress of socialist economic construction work, we must get a thoroughly good grasp of reforming the systems and streamlining the administrative structure.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Comrade Hu Yaobang mentioned at the 1st plenary session of the 12th Central Committee that reforms of the administrative structure in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in the prefectures and municipalities should be carried out sooner rather than later. The party organizations at all levels should hasten to study the questions of reforming the systems and streamlining the administrative structure. In the course of this work, we must follow the party policy and select and promote middle-aged and young cadres in the prime of life who possess ability and political integrity, resolutely implement the line, principles and policies since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and have good development prospects. We must promote them to leadership posts and make the cadre force revolutionized, younger, better educated and more professional. Certain old comrades who are unsuited to heavy duties on account of age and infirmity will retire to the second line. We must make very good arrangements for them.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: The three categories of people in the cadre force, that is, people who during the Great Cultural Revolution followed Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company and rose to power through rebelling, people with gravely factionalist thinking, and elements who took part in beating, smashing and looting, must be purged from the leadership groups. Not a single one can be retained. People of these three categories cannot be promoted when we are promoting cadres. People of two other categories must also be purged from the leadership groups. One category consists of people who oppose the Central Committee's line, principles and policies since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and the other consists of people who have seriously violated law and discipline in the economic and other fields. We cannot promote these people either when we promote cadres. In this way we can ensure that our cadres will be loyal to the party, the state, the people and the socialist cause, and will faithfully carry out the line, principles and policies since the third plenary session, and we will thus have a reliable guarantee for creating a new situation in socialist modernization. The party organizations at all levels must get a thoroughly good grasp of this work, regarding it as a great strategic measure.

WANG ENMAO SAYS FAREWELL TO EX-SOLDIERS

HK250207 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Summary] On 22 October Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units; Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Urumqi PLA units and other leading comrades including Wei Youzhu and Wang Fuzhi went to Urumqi railroad station to bid farewell to several thousand demobilized soldiers. "Comrade Wang Enmao demanded that the demobilized fighters maintain the honor of the revolutionary fighters and be standard-bearers of spiritual civilization."

WANG ENMAO INSPECTS XINJIANG PREFECTURES

HK220236 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpt] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao inspected the conveyance, study, and implementation of the 12th party congress spirit in a number of prefectures and municipalities in northern Xinjiang from 5 to 20 October. He stressed: The central task in implementing the 12th party congress spirit and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization is to concentrate forces to promote economic construction work and promote accelerated development of the local economy.

As soon as the regional CPC committee's meeting of cadres of three levels to convey and study the 12th party congress spirit concluded, Comrade Wang Enmao went to 15 counties and municipalities in Karamai, Altai, Tacheng, Bortala and Yili Prefectures, and also visited some Xinjiang production and construction corps regimental farms there, to inspect the conveyance and study of the 12th party congress documents, the implementation of the congress spirit, and the situation in current local work. He was accompanied by Amudong Niyazi, member of the regional CPC committee standing committee and vice chairman of the regional government. During his inspection, Comrade Wang Enmao helped the local comrades to get a clear idea of the guiding principles for production and construction in close connection with the local conditions.

Some counties, communes and livestock farms in Altai, Tacheng, Bortala and Yili Prefectures possess extensive pastures, and the local herdsmen of all nationalities have long engaged in livestock raising. There are very good conditions for this. Comrade Wang Enmao said: These places should take full advantage of this superior feature and implement the principle of concentrating on developing livestock raising. At the same time they should also develop agriculture, forestry, fisheries and sideline occupations, and do well in integrating all these undertakings. On the basis they should develop industry, culture, education, public health and other undertakings. The key to achieving great development of production in all aspects lies in solving the water problem.

BRIEFS

SHAANXI EMPLOYMENT WORK CONFERENCE -- From 14-20 October, the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government held a conference in Xian on employment work. Vice Governor Liu Geng attended. Vice Governor (Zhang Bin) gave a summing-up speech. The conference summed up experiences in employment and analyzed the province's employment situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The conference also looked into the views on doing well in employment. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province has arranged jobs for some 612,000 people and basically solved the employment problem of rusticated educated young people. The province has also on the whole made arrangements for the 1980 PRC graduates of junior and senior middle schools who meet the requirements for arrangement of jobs. According to statistics, on the average, 2 and 1/2 persons of each urban household got jobs in 1981 and the number of urban residents who became employed in 1981 was 6 percent more than in 1980. The per capita monthly average income of a household of workers in the first half of 1982 was 36.14 yuan, 12.67 yuan more than in 1978. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Oct 82 HK]

WESTERN PACIFIC SECURITY CONFERENCE OPENS

OWO20331 Taipei CNA in English 0306 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 2 (CNA) -- Former President Yen Chia-kan said Monday the best way to solve the chaotic world situation is to obliterate communism and to establish regional systems of security and cooperation.

He made the remarks at the opening of a three-day conference on security cooperation in the western Pacific held in Taipei.

Yen said the current disturbances of the world are mainly caused by communist expansion and the strategic confusion of the Free World in failing to cope with the strategy of the communist bloc.

"The Free World has often mistaken the internal struggle of the communist bloc for internal split. It therefore has entertained such wishful thinking as 'pitting one communist nation against another' or 'associating with one communist country against another.'"

He added that the Free World also often misbelieved that peace can be ensured by modestly satisfying the appetite of the communist bloc, and that it has cherished the hope for 'restraining the communist bloc through treaties and commitments, giving rise to the ideas of detente, appeasement, and substitution of negotiation for confrontation.

"We believe there are two ways for solving the chaotic situation: first, to obliterate communism for the sake of enduring peace, and second, to establish regional systems of security and cooperation for promoting prosperity and development," Yen said.

The conference is sponsored by the Society for Strategic Studies, ROC, and the National Information Center, Inc., U.S.A. with the assistance of the Tokyo-based Japanese Center for Strategic Studies, the Heritage Foundation, U.S.A., and the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, U.S.A.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Gen. Wego Chiang, a well-known strategist and commander-in-chief of the combined service forces. The 170-odd delegates and observers are from the United States, Japan, West Germany, Canada, Belgium, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, Hong Kong, and the host Republic of China.

In the morning session, Japanese upper house member Masao Horie and Korean National Assemblyman Pak Kyong-sok presented papers on security problems and perspectives in Northeast Asia. Dr. Chiang King-yuh (ROC) -- served as chairman of the session, and the discussants were Lloyd Vasey (U.S.A.), Michael O'Connor and (Australia), and Dr. B.A. Hamzah (Malaysia).

Both Masao Horie and Pak Kyong-sok shared the view that the growing Soviet military power in the Far East is the most serious threat to the security of Northeast Asia.

They also said the free nations in the area should rely more on themselves for regional defense because the U.S. 7th Fleet's presence as the deterrent and striking power will probably be reduced as a result of the U.S. global strategy to transfer some forces from the Far East to the Middle East.

The importance of the Republic of China's strategic position is stressed by the two speakers. "The ROC occupies an extremely important position from the viewpoint of Japan's defense policy. Thus, we must positively appreciate the importance of the ROC, together with that of the Republic of Korea," said Horie, while Pak noted that "the ROC is of great geopolitical importance as it links Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia."

The afternoon session, chaired by Dr. Frank Trager (U.S.) centered on security problems in Southeast Asia. Three reports were delivered by Prof. Surin Pitsuwan (Thailand), Prof. Lim Joo Jock (Singapore), and Konja Vathakanon (Thailand). The discussants were Shigeto Nagano (Japan), Dr. B.A. Hamzah (Malaysia), and Dr. Chu Chen-hua (ROC).

Prof. Lim said in his report that maintenance of a dialogue and communication with Hanoi by ASEAN countries is important, adding that the experiences and resources from Northeast Asian countries -- Japan, the ROC, and the ROK -- are likely to play a significant role in the development of ASEAN countries.

On Thursday, the participants will hear reports and exchange views on China mainland situation, the Soviet challenge in East Asia, and new weaponry development applying to Asia.

PRESIDENT CHIANG MEETS HAITIAN MINISTERS 1 NOV

OW011425 Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 1 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Monday received three Haitian ministers at the presidential office.

They are Dr. Roger Lafontant, minister of defense and interior; Claude Weil, minister of planning; and Jacques Simeon, minister of industry and commerce.

President Chiang extended his warm welcome for their visit to this country. The president expressed the hope that their visit will further advance the friendly cooperation between the two countries in the future.

Minister Lafontant presented a personal letter from Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier to President Chiang. In the letter, the Haitian president thanks the Chinese Government for the assistance it has given Haiti. President Chiang asked the ministers to convey his regards to their president.

Ma Chi-chuang, presidential secretary-general, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung and Haitian Amb. Raymond Perodin were also present at the meeting.

BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN INVESTMENT MISSION -- Taipei, Sept 30 (CNA): A Malaysian investment and trade mission, headed by Huang Chuo-Chi, arrived here Wednesday for a five-day visit. The 18-member mission called at the Small-Medium Scale Industries Administration, the Board of Foreign Trade, and the Employment and Vocational Training Administration. On Thursday, the Mission will visit the Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce to discuss such items as food, construction materials, machinery and hardware. Members of the mission will also call at the China External Trade Development Council and the Importer and Exporter Association of Taipei. The mission will leave here for home Oct. 3 [Text], [Taipei CNA in English 0326 GMT 30 Sep 82 OW]

COMPUTER TERMINALS PRODUCED -- Taipei, Sept. 30 (CNA): After only two years in production, a local firm has produced a computer terminal of high enough standard to be sold in the United States. The firm is QFE Products Ltd., and the product time division multiplexer terminals, model number TDM-1223. The firm purchased the technology for U.S. \$50,000 in 1980 from the General Data Communication (GDC) Inc. of the United States, who also agreed to train some of QFE's technicians. It has turned out a total of 35 terminals up to now at U.S. \$10,000 (nt \$400,000) a set. Because the product has met the quality standards set by GDC, it is now to be sold in the U.S. as well as in Malaysia, with the approval of the U.S. firm. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0954 GMT 30 Sep 82 OW]

LASER RESEARCH PROJECT -- Taipei, Oct 1 (CNA): National Central University is collaborating with the University of Arizona, Tucson, Az., the United States in research on mode locking ND: glass laser, an advanced laser project that will develop applications that will bring advances in high-temperature electronics, semi-conductors, and plasma. According to Dr. Leung Chung-yee, a physicist at NCU, work being done on the mode locking ND: glass laser is still the research stage in the industrially advanced countries. If the research is conducted successfully in Taiwan, it will accordingly help the long-range development of high technology here. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 2 Oct 82 OW]

FISHERY AGREEMENT WITH INDIA -- A nongovernmental agreement on fishery cooperation has been reached between the Republic of China and India. This means that another fishing ground is added for Kaoshiung's boats. Fishing circle in Kaoshiung indicates that the agreement permits ROC's fishing boats to operate within India's 200 nautical-mile economic zone and to call at 5 Indian ports. [Taipei CHING CHI JIH PAO in Chinese 28 Sep 82 p 11 OW]

HONG KONG PRESS REPORTS ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

Official's 'Assurance'

HK300052 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The first director of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY in Hong Kong, Mr Wang Kuang, yesterday "assured" many property tycoons that the status quo of the territory would be maintained for at least 15 years, although he avoided the issue of the 1997 lease on the New Territories.

Mr Wang, however, did not say he was making the "statement" on instructions from Beijing.

The NCNA chief gave the "assurance" at a meeting with developers at the Furama Hotel on Thursday evening.

The meeting was requested by the real estate people who sought a clarification from the NCNA on the current uncertain situation shrouding Hong Kong.

The second director, Mr Li Jusheng, and Chinese officials also attended the meeting.

Mr Wang turned down a request to make a public statement to ease the "current tension" in Hong Kong saying he was "not ready."

He also refused to comment when asked what steps China would take if Britain -- under a Labour government -- decided to throw in the towel over Hong Kong.

Developers are concerned over the protracted secret negotiations through diplomatic channels as the delay affects many of them.

They said there is already a slowdown in buyers despite the downtrend of prices for all premises -- residential, commercial and industrial.

However, costs fuelled by inflation are going up and, together with interests on payments and loans, may force developers to sell at below cost.

Developers also claimed that about 4,000 businessmen have applied to transfer their capital to start new enterprises in Singapore and Bangkok.

Some of them are even seeking residency there for their families and senior personnel.

Among the developers present at yesterday's meeting were the president of the Real Estate Developers' Association, Mr Henry Fok; Mr Li Ka-shing of Cheung Kong Holdings; Mr Woo Hon-Fai of Lee Hing Development; Mr Fong Yung-wah of Hip Shing Hong; Mr Lee Shau-kee of Henderson Land and Mr Cecil Chao of Wah Kwong Properties.

Jia Shi Remarks

HK300222 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "Beijing Hopes for Long Period of Stability in Hong Kong"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Oct -- Jia Shi, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, spoke today to a Hong Kong Trade Development Council delegation visiting Beijing. He said: "We sincerely hope for a long period of stability and prosperity in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong area receives one-quarter of China's total exports and is a major market for China's foreign trade. In terms of China's trade volume, Hong Kong comes third, being outranked only by Japan and the United States. For this reason, we will continue to develop economic and trade relations with the Hong Kong area. I think you, too, hope that Hong Kong's prosperity and stability will continue with ceaseless economic development."

Y.K. Kan replied to this: "I believe we will certainly be able to continue our cooperation."

Qin Wencai, general manager of the China Offshore Oil General Company, said to the visitors: In the process of exploiting the South China Sea oilfield, despite the fact that the logistics bases have been established in China, Hong Kong, with its relatively advanced capital construction, has bright prospects in various logistics services. Granted equal quality and prices, China will give priority to considering cooperation with Hong Kong. This was an important piece of news the Trade Development Council received on its first day in Beijing.

Jia Shi told the delegation: China's foreign trade will undergo relatively great development in the future. This is because: 1) China's economic development is becoming stable and the growth of industrial and agricultural production is better than expected, thus providing more sources of export goods; 2) China has decided to carry out technical reforms in enterprises producing export goods in order to improve these products and introduce new ones to replace old in order to meet the needs of international competition. This will result in improving the quality of goods and hence promote exports.

He said: China's export development will draw still more on assistance from Hong Kong, because at present China lacks sufficient ports while Hong Kong's port is advanced and has many international shipping links and well-developed telecommunications. It has also built up an international trading network. These factors make Hong Kong better able to provide services for China's rapid growth.

Jia Shi also said: In order to make still better use of the Hong Kong market, the PRC Government has decided to further redefine the operations of various Chinese units located in Hong Kong and Macao. These organs are frequently competing against each other. The State Council recently issued a circular on the reregistration of such organs, stating that those that do not meet the established conditions must be withdrawn from Hong Kong and Macao. When the work of realigning these organs is complete, a list will be openly published in order to alleviate the present confused situation.

At the request of the delegation, Qin Wencai gave a detailed account of the progress made in exploiting the South China Sea oilfield. He said: "There is plenty of scope for Hong Kong."

Xi Zhongxun Cited

HK020144 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Nov 82 p 1

[By Steve Clark]

[Text] A plan should be worked out soon to safeguard the future of Hong Kong, a senior Chinese official told a visiting delegation of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council [TDC] in Beijing last night.

During a meeting with the TDC chairman, Sir Yuet-keung Kan, and delegation members, the vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Mr Xi Zhong Xun, reaffirmed the objective of maintaining the prosperity, stability and confidence of Hong Kong up to 1997 and beyond.

And, according to a TDC press release issued last night, the vice-chairman went on to say that a plan should be worked out in the next one to two years to achieve this aim.

After the meeting, Sir Y.K. said: "We were deeply honoured to meet Vice-Chairman Xi and greatly encouraged by his concern for the future of Hong Kong. I believe it was a fitting culmination to an extremely useful and productive series of talks and discussions with government ministries and agencies."

The meeting came as the top-level TDC delegation completed the Beijing leg of its 10-day China visit.

Today the delegation is due to fly to Shanghai for the next stage of its programme before moving on to Guangzhou.

During the delegation's four-day stay in Beijing, members were "constantly reassured of the importance the Chinese authorities attach to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity," Sir Y.K. said.

"And we were left in no doubt that Hong Kong has a valuable contribution to make in China's economic modernisation programme."

Sir Y.K. went on to say that "overall, it has been a memorable and important visit and I have been overwhelmed by the genuine spirit of goodwill and co-operation we have encountered at every turn.

"I believe we have achieved our primary aim which was to establish and consolidate channels of communication with state agencies here, so as to facilitate a further expansion of trade and business co-operation.

"We have also, at the same time, established a framework for exchanges of visits and regular liaison in the future.

"Specifically, our hosts here, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade [CCPIT], were in full agreement with us on the great value to be gained by expanding and developing the existing excellent relationship between our two organisations.

"This is immensely significant and I am confident that, by working more closely together, the TDC and CCPIT can act as focal points of information and contact for the development of trade and business co-operation," said Sir Y.K.

In addition to developing closer relations with the CCPIT, the executive director of the TDC, Mr Len Dunning, issued an invitation to the director of the Department of Imports and Exports, Mr Dai Jie, to send two officials to Hong Kong for further discussions.

At the end of the official programme in Beijing, Sir Y.K. hosted a banquet in honour of the CCPIT chairman, Mr Wang Yaoting, at the Great Hall of the People.

The banquet was attended by around 130 guests, including the British ambassador to Beijing, Sir Percy Cradock, senior officials of Chinese Government ministries and agencies and members of the foreign diplomatic and business communities.

The government ministries and agencies consulted by the TDC delegation in Beijing were: CCPIT, China International Trust and Investment Corporation, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, China National Offshore Oil Corporation, Ministry of Textile Industry, State Economic Commission, Bureau of Travel and Tourism Administration, Bank of China, Ministry of Light Industries and the Foreign Investment Administration.

Ta Kung Pao Column

HK010456 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 1 Nov 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Unequal Treaties Should Not Be Extended in a Disguised Fashion"]

[Text] The Concepts of Concession and Ceding Territory Must Be Eliminated

In talking about the future of Hong Kong, the terms "concession" and "ceding territory" have been used repeatedly.

There is nothing incorrect about referring to these two terms in any historical narration. For these terms -- "concession" and "ceding territory" -- can indeed be found in the three treaties between China and Britain which deal with Hong Kong.

However, it would be extremely incorrect to use these two concepts as grounds for regarding some areas as geographically different from other areas in holding talks about Hong Kong's future.

The Chinese authorities have time and again made it clear that the three treaties are all unequal. They cannot be accepted by the Chinese people and they will not bind the Chinese people.

The Chinese Government's consistent stand is that it will recover the entire Hong Kong area when the time is ripe.

Whig Government Signed the Treaty Despite the Opposition of the Tories

Since the exchange of opinions on Hong Kong's future and the decision to begin talks by the leaders of the Chinese and British Governments, the problem related to the three unequal treaties has suddenly cropped up. This is because in her first speech after her return to London, Mrs Thatcher, prime minister of the British Conservative Government, regarded these three treaties as being "valid" and still binding.

This newspaper has already reported that when a member of the British House of Lords addressed an inquiry on this matter, he criticized Mrs Thatcher and said that she should not have mentioned "the most immoral treaties that our country imposed on China after the conclusion of the opium war -- the most immoral war that our country has ever fought."

There is another point worth noticing in his enquiry, that is, he pointed out that the Nanjing Treaty which Britain imposed on the Qing government of China was signed by the Whig government and was opposed by the Tories at that time.

This small incident has clearly shown that many British people have from the very beginning opposed these treaties which are called "unequal" treaties by the Chinese and "immoral" treaties by the British.

All Are Unequal Treaties

Since the British have adopted such an attitude, naturally, the Chinese people, as the descendants of Emperors Yan and Huang, should not recognize these three unequal treaties in the slightest degree.

The commentary published by the Reform Club here yesterday particularly noted this fact. It said that any place in the world today, all Chinese, "whether they are ideologically left or right," think that these three treaties are unequal. Zhou Weih-siong, a member of the Urban Council, also expressed the same view on another occasion.

The talks about the future of Hong Kong should not be based on these unequal treaties. This is of course a demand that China's sovereignty be respected.

Well-known Hong Kong personage Huang Meng-hua also mentioned this when he returned from Beijing. He said that his trip to Beijing gave him the impression that China's stand for recovering its sovereignty cannot be negotiated.

This being the case, any discussion about the extension or the disguised extension of the unequal treaties goes against the desire of the Chinese people and is certainly useless.

Fallacy About a "Union Between Taiwan and Hong Kong"

After Richard Nixon, former president of the United States, visited Beijing he discussed his impressions. He said that he personally envisaged the formation of a union of China, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Perhaps those words refer to the nine-point proposal for the peaceful reunification of the motherland and is therefore a transitional proposal. However, it would be worthwhile to discuss at some future point if the word union is appropriate.

Yesterday, a Hong Kong newspaper commentary distorted Nixon's words and changed them to envisaging a union between Taiwan and Hong Kong. This is obviously quite absurd.

We can say that the problem related to the future of Hong Kong is a grand review in which all kinds of moods and attitudes will be displayed. However, judging by the current trend, the view on the recovery of sovereignty and the adoption of various appropriate measures to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity will be generally accepted.

PAPER VIEWS U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD KMT, CPC

HK010229 Hong Kong SHING TAO JIH PAO in Chinese 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan's Attitude Toward the KMT and CPC"]

[Text] When two persons are at odds, some people think that the only sensible way to deal with them is to ingratiate oneself with both of them. However, such an act will frequently not produce the desired effect, because both persons are offended. This is also the case in handling international relations.

When U.S. President Reagan ran for the presidency he promised that he would recognize the Republic of China. But, after his electoral success he failed to keep his promise. While maintaining diplomatic relations with the CPC, he sells weapons to Taiwan so that the latter can maintain a defense capability and avoid being attacked and occupied by the CPC. As a result, Beijing has recently strengthened its attacks on the United States:

1. It accuses the United States of selling weapons to Taiwan;
2. It accuses the United States of granting political asylum to Hu Nuo, a tennis player who defected for freedom;
3. It accuses senior U.S. officials of attending a reception held by the Republic of China in Washington to celebrate the double-tenth festival and of implementing the policy of "one China and one Taiwan."

Recently, when CPC strongman Deng Xiaoping met some foreign guests, he said directly that the United States is not reliable. RENMIN RIBAO, which used to employ the term "hegemonist" only for the Soviet Union, has now pinned the label on the United States as well.

In spite of the fact that the CPC calls the Soviet Union "hegemonist," it is holding talks with the Soviet Union in order to improve relations between the two countries. However, with regard to the United States, the CPC has only shouted abuse. It has not taken any action aimed at improving Sino-U.S. relations. The CPC does not even wear a smile on its face with respect to the United States. The reason why the CPC established diplomatic relations with the United States was that it was on bad terms with the Soviet Union. In addition, Beijing intended to disrupt relations between Washington and Taipei. Although no progress has been made so far in the Sino-Soviet talks, the CPC has at least changed its position on holding talks with the Soviet Union. The United States had intended to ingratiate itself with the CPC. However, what it has got in exchange is criticism as an unreliable guy and a "hegemonist."

With regard to Taipei, President Chiang Ching-kuo has accused the Reagan administration of reducing arms sales to Taiwan so that Taiwan is placed in an inferior position. He said that such an act is actually encouraging the CPC to attack Taiwan.

Solzhenitsyn, a Soviet anticommunist writer who is now visiting Taiwan, has also sincerely advised the Republic of China not to rely on the United States. He was a winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature and was granted political asylum by the United States. He knows the world situation very well and understands clearly what the United States, the Soviet Union and the CPC are doing. His sincere advice is in accord with Taipei's official criticism of the United States.

Although the United States has realized the strategic importance of Taiwan in the Western Pacific -- an unsinkable aircraft carrier -- when the CPC resorts to force in order to unify Taiwan, will the United States take action to stop it? This is indeed in grave doubt.

On 12 October, the CPC launched a rocket from a nuclear-powered submarine on the eastern coast to the sea area to the north of Taiwan. Everyone knows that by launching this rocket the CPC was making a show of force. In other words, it might resort to force to deal with Taiwan. Taipei's official criticism that the United States is encouraging the CPC to use force to attack Taiwan is not an exaggeration intended merely to frighten its people.

As we see it, following its defeat in the war in Indochina, the United States no longer has the courage to send troops to foreign countries. In the war to defend Vietnam, the United States wasted in vain innumerable human, material and financial resources. It was eventually forced to withdraw from the country in grief.

The Americans have not conscientiously reviewed this lesson. Actually, the defeat in the war in Indochina was not due to strategy. Rather, it was because of political restrictions. In other words, the United States used strategic weapons as tactical weapons. In a word, at that time the United States lacked a political strategy of resolving to win the war. The Vietcong saw through this weakness. Therefore, they did not worry and marched to the south and captured Saigon in one fell swoop.

In view of the above-mentioned facts, if the CPC really attacks Taiwan, the U.S. Seventh Fleet will not stop it. Therefore, according to the "Taiwan Relations Act," the United States should continue to supply Taiwan with the most advanced weapons so that it will have the capability of self-defense, unless the United States no longer rates Taiwan's strategic importance very highly.

Actually, the stability of Taiwan is closely connected with the stability of all Southeast Asia. If Taiwan were no longer in the bosom of the Free World, South Korea and Okinawa might feel that "without the lips, the teeth will feel cold." It might not even be easy to protect the Philippines in the south even though the United States has the Subic and Clarke naval bases in that country.

On 12 October, the CPC launched a rocket which fell to the north of Taiwan and thus to the west of Okinawa. When Okinawa is threatened, the metropolitan territory of Japan is thoroughly exposed. If the United States sells the most advanced weapons to Taiwan so that it has the capability of self-defense, the stability of Korea, Japan and the Philippines will also be maintained. The U.S. Government is not so stupid as to neglect this point.

In a word, the U.S. Government intends to ingratiate itself with both the KMT and CPC. However, the results may run counter to its wishes. An old Cantonese saying goes: "Following the brother might offend the sister-in-law." This is a common saying and also a truth. President Reagan should balance the gains and losses created by his attitude toward the KMT and CPC and adopt the most appropriate measures in the interests of the United States.

MING PAO ON CPC ECONOMIC SYSTEM REFORMS

HK200517 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 20 Oct 82 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Argument Between Centralized and Decentralized Powers on How To Reform Economic Systems"]

[Text] The CPC is currently readjusting and reorganizing China's industrial enterprises. As always, they run experiments first and then popularize them and probe feasible methods of reforming the economic system in the course of reorganization.

By reform of the economic system we primarily mean reform of the economic management system. This problem has provoked an argument between the "vertical" management of centralized power from the upper to the lower levels and the "horizontal" management of local decentralized power of each doing things in their own way.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the theoretical and practical economic workers have engaged in studying this problem. Their principal opinions can be divided into the following four categories:

The first opinion holds that in a socialist economy it is necessary to carry out "vertical" management from the upper to the lower levels according to the departmental principle. At present, centralization is insufficient, while the proportion of financial and material resources controlled by the localities is excessive. This not only weakens the unified planned economy but also causes a lot of waste. On the one hand, the productive force of advanced areas cannot be fully exerted, while on the other, a large number of enterprises that lag behind in construction techniques in the backward areas contend for energy resources and raw materials with the enterprises that have advanced techniques.

The second opinion holds that the "vertical" management system from the upper to the lower levels with each department as the main unit easily gives rise to the phenomenon of industry and commerce being run solely by the government. At present, the powers of the localities are too limited, the enterprises and financial income transferred to lower levels is only in name, the real power is controlled by the central responsible departments and the plans drawn up are not scientific. This state of affairs easily causes the phenomenon of "excessive unification, monopolization, rigidity and weakness."

The third opinion holds that whether it is "vertical" management by centralized power or "horizontal" management by local decentralized power, in both cases management is exercised according to the administrative system and enterprises are regarded as subsidiary bodies of the administrative structure.

The results of managing the economy according to administrative methods are: 1) duplication in distribution and blind development; 2) natural and energy resources are not comprehensively utilized; and 3) the level of cooperation between specialized departments is low, thus hindering the progress of science and technology and obstructing the development of productive force. The fundamental solution for the economic management system is that we must not be bound by the conventions of "vertical" and "horizontal" management, adopt economic methods to manage the economy, regard enterprises as economic units opposed to independence and bring the role of enterprises into full play.

The fourth opinion holds that at present the problem is that the center has not managed the matters it ought. This has led, for instance, to problems of overall balance, distribution and planning, and direction of major policies in economy and technology. The localities also have not handled matters as they ought, for instance, in urban construction and agriculture. Beginning now, reform should be concretely analyzed and dealt with in different ways. We must try to achieve an organic combination of centralization with decentralization, "vertical" management with "horizontal" management and economic methods with administrative methods.

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